VOL. LXIV.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28 1905

WHOLE NO. 3326

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. & STATE STREET, Boston, Mass.

TERMS: advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.

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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

## A Crop of Mushrooms.

In growing mushrooms at the Corneil Experiment Station the space under the bench in a small basement room was made into a bed by placing a plank in front against the legs in order to support the material. The material then was placed directly on the basement floor and against the stone wall behind. Boxes were used under the benches in the greenhouse. These were most convenient to handle under the low bench of the greenhouse, because the spade most convenient to handle under the low bench of the greenhouse, because the spade was quite wide. These boxes were 3x3\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet wide and one foot deep. There were \(\frac{1}{2}\) to deep. These boxes, together with that under the bench in the basement, made a total of about ninety square feet. Up to the present lime, 181 pounds of mush-rooms have been picked from this area from one planting of spaws, prescically two one planting of spawn, practically two pounds per square foot.

pounds per square foot.

The manure was obtained and composted Oct. 31. By Nov. 9 it was oured and ready for putting on the beds. The temperature of the material in the beds was suitable for spawning on Nov. 23 when the spawn was planted. The beds were cased in the basement on Dec. 1, in the greenhouse Dec. 2. The first mushroom was picked about Jan. 1, that is, five weeks from spawning the beds. In aix weeks we began picking regularly. that is, five weeks from spawning the beds.
In six weeks we began ploking regularly, at first a few, the number gradually increasing and then diminishing again as the beds became exhausted. A space representing about seventy to reventy-five aquare feet and quality. A few fields of ensilage corn in gapace was bearing its heaviest about Aprill to 10. For some reason the spawn in this part of the bed was very late in surface, it is thirty miles of length by three to eight and quality. A few fields of ensilage corn in this part of the bed was very late in supports a trout. So that the modern harring it was fully two months after spawning before any evidence of mushrooms usually were ploked every other day and when the crop was at its best bearing from when the crop was at its best bearing from that a such a substance and an apple or obtained a such a such

of the house, since the odor of the manure will fill the house. They can also be grown in stables which are not too cold in winter. If grown under benches in greenhouses, the beds must not be too near heating pipes, and an oil cloth screen must be sloped under the bench to turn off the drip from the water used on the benches above. Beds can be prepared in the cellar or base-ment floor by using the wall for one side of the bed A board or plank from one foot to fifteen inches in width can then be studd on edge three to four feet from the basement wall and held in position by the necessary upright scantlings and supported at inter-vals to hold the material in position. In this way a box of the desired width and length can be made, the floor of the basement or cellar serving as the bottom. If more space is desired, tiers of beds can be more space is desired, tiers of beds can be made; that is, two or three or four beds, one above the other, against the cellar wall. This is a common practice. Cross pleces from the uprights can be nailed on, upon which the floor of the upper beds can be laid. These should be made of lumber at least one inch in thickness. A space about twenty to twenty-four inches should be left between the top of one bed and the bottom of the one directly above it. All these places should have some ventilation, but there should not be air currents, and care should be taken to make the rooms in which the mushrooms are planted clean and sweet in order to avoid as far as possible any con-ditions which would encourage insects and other enemies of the mushrooms.

THE SPAWN.

Spawn can be obtained from any of the large seedamen. The spawn handled by these firms is imported. One firm has on the market three varieties of spawn'known as the Alaska, Columbia and Bohemia, the first kind a whitish one, and the two latter with a brownish cap, the Behemia being a stouter mushroom than the other two. It is possible with the method employed by this company to cuitivate varieties true to name because the spawn is derived from known varieties, whereas most or all of the imported spawn may contain several varieties mixed. eties mixed.

Connecticut Form Notes.

We have been having exceptionally fine weather in October, which has given the farmers an opportunity to push their fall work. Apple picking is about over, and the general report is a small crop of not very extra quality, but a few orchards have produced a good yield of excellent fruit. Bayers have not yet put in an appearance, but

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUTINGS it is generally conceded that prices will rule much higher than for several seasons past. At present, fall apples are selling in the local markets at from sixty to eighty cents

local markets at from sixty to eighty cents per bushel.

Potatoes in many fields have decayed badly, and in some cases the erop is almost a failure. The prospect is that prices will be higher than last year; at present they are selling at from soventy to seventy-five cents per bushel. The crop will nearly all be harvested this month. The weather has been favorable for the corn crop, which is maturing well in the shocks. But few fields were injured by frosts, and silos generally

In Vermont's Apple County.

AN ORCHARD ON EVERY PA This county is quite unique in several respects, being entirely enclosed by the waters of Lake Champiain, excepting the Canadian land border on the north. But in

house showed the most uni-tion foliage of any orchard, il, that I ever mw, and the of his Grouning and Spy fruit Klinney estimates his crop of not at about iffsen hundred ages of the islands. He can age of the islands. He can above the average of the islands. He can store his entire even in his own storehouse basement, as he will for awhile, although buyers are affering good prices. Such is the good reputation of the island and Champiain Valley fruit that buyers seem tumbiling over each ather to get hold of it this year. Prices have been ranging from \$2.50

poles is usually low,-H. J. Harriman,

Hansock County, Me.
Now that it has been de pallon of gasoline, cesti-will propel an 18-horse-titem miles in thirty mi

could be "finished off" in this fireless stove after having reached the boiling point.

This "atove" is ridiculously simple; it consists merely of a tight wooden box, loosely filled with shavings, paper or hay, the last mentioned being the most satisfactory. In this packing nests are prepared, in which are placed the pots after the contents have reached the boiling point. Earthen receptacles are best, as they hold the heat longest. The packing should then be pressed around and over the pots, the whole being covered with a hay pillow and the tight-fitting lid closed over all. Such a deviceas this can readily be made in any home and abould prove of lasting usefulness to the housewife. The box, of course, cannot be used for steaks or other foods whose attraction lies in the originess resulting from rapid cooking over a hot fire. In general it has been found that two or three minutes of actual boiling on the fire is amply sufficient for vegetables, while roasted meat requires but twenty to thirty minutes, the remainder of the work being done by the fireless stove. Most articles should remain tightly closed in the box for two or three hours, though they can be left there and kept there all day or night. The cooking box is said to be a great scheme for keeping bables' milk warm. GOOD USE FOR GOVERNMENT SEEDS.

GOOD USE FOR GOVERNMENT SEEDS.

The pupils of the public schools at Washington were supplied last spring with a variety of flower and garden seed by the officials of the Department of Agriculture, and during the past week they have had an exhibition of flowers raised by them during the summer vacation. The idea of school gardens has been encouraged in Germany, Norway and Sweden for many years, and the success attained in those countries has encouraged officials in this country to endeavor to establish the system here also. One reason, it is urged, for the establishment of the gardens is to bring about civic improvement and a betterment of the appearance of the school grounds and the homee of the students. The child is taught to look upon a plant as a necessity for the life and happiness of every one, as an ornament, and as a living, constantly growing thing. Nature study in the public schools is now taught from the supply of plant material furnished by the school gardens.

WASHINGTON'S EARLY WEALTH.

WASHINGTON'S EARLY WEALTH.

WASHINGTON'S MARLY WEALTH.

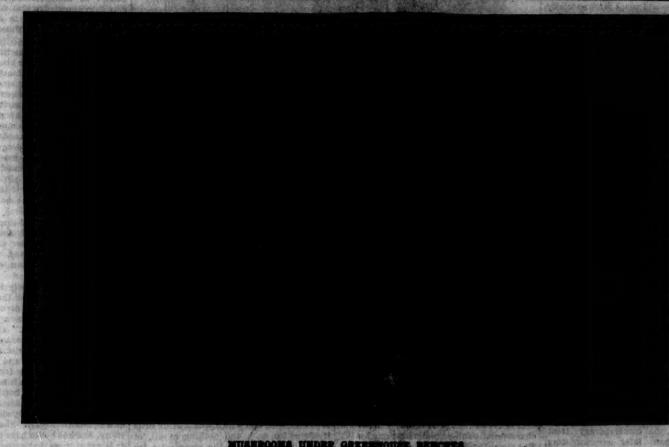
Recent examination of the records of Fairfax County, Va., shows that George Washington owned fifty thousand acres of land with twenty-even years old, and at the fall slaughtering in 1780, the Washington family killed 100 hops for their use.

The examination also brought out the facts that in 1787 the Father of His Country sowed 580 acres in grass, four hundred acres in oats, seven hundred acres in oats, seven hundred acres in wheat and seven hundred acres in other grains. He owned 140 horses, 112 cows, five hundred sheep and had 250 negroes on the plantation.

sheep and had 250 negroes on the plantation.

The Experiment Station Record published by the Department of Agriculture, for September, calls attention to the fact that public interest has become quite generally aroused in the reclamation of land for agricultural purposes. The most familiar form to the people is reclamation by irrigation. This form has been increased rapidly through the influence of Federal aid. Another form and closely allied to irrigation is dry land or arid farming, carried on with crops which, under improved cultural methods, can be grown with a minimum of artificially supplied water, or with natural rainfail of the locality. Reclamation by drainage is another method. Land subject to redemption by this method is not merely confined to the West alone, but may be found at the coast, along river courses, in the level countries of the Middle West, and in the arid and semi-arid regions of the West. The amount of land which can be reclaimed by drainage is estimated to be about one hundred million screa. The publication states that while there are sections of the West, particularly Utah, where irrigation has been practiced so extensively, that the land has been subjected to too much water so that many thousands of acree have become bogs and marshes. But in the East reclamation by drainage finds its greatest possibilities. The everglades of southern Florida are attracting attention, for it is believed this section, through proper drainage, might be more capable of producing subtropical fruits and vegetable for Northern markets. There are over three hundred thousand acres which might be reclaimed by drainage. With our large increase of population, the pamphlet continues, any movement which might be made toward increasing the amount of land espeble of cultivation, means added increase of continues, any movement which might be made toward increasing the amount of land espeble of cultivation, means added increase of continues, any movement which might be made toward increasing the amount of land espeble

According to reports received by the Department of Commerce and Labor from Commi-General Parsons, there is little or no American fruit used in Mexico outside of the City of Mexico.



when the crop was at its best bearing from four to eight pounds were collected at each picking.

PLACES SUITABLE FOR MUSHROOMS.

Cellars or basement rooms whereighte temperature in the winter does not go below ing the condition of the cans sent out; places for growing mushrooms. It is not advisable to make them under the living part of the house, since the advent of the manure of the house, since the advent of the manure of the manure of the house, since the advent of the manure of the m



A crop of the Behania variety at Cornell experiment election. The three large specimens in the control cleany weighted one pound these outcom.

quality milk. Under the old system producers have been obliged to use came so rusty that they were not fit to contain milk for human beings. The best milk that can be produced if put into such came is unfit for use by the time it reaches Boston. A reform in this respect is greatly needed, and I sincerely hope the new deal will bring it about.

Riggs have been very high for several weeks, retailing as thirty-five cents per dozen, and strictly frush eggs are in good demand.

water from Surlington, real ments has advanced twenty-five per cent., and a farm sails as high as in any strictly farming section in New England, a condition partiy due to the influx of the commer section.

vamoed twenty-five per cent, and a farm sells as high no in any strictly farming one tion in New England, a condition partly due to the influx of the common resident.

Versent, H. M. Pourram.

Brief Farm Commonts.

The light a farm is the man to right yield the first of the farm is the man to exciting at feeds. Scientists have maintained in the farm is the man to exciting at feeds. Scientists have maintained in the farm is the man to exciting at feeds. Scientists have maintained in the farm is the man to exciting at feeds. Scientists have maintained in the farm is the man to exciting at feeds. Scientists have maintained in the feet of the farm is the man to excit the farm of the farm of the farm is the man to excit the farm of the farm of

FARM

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Tracks and m nothing to mg your barn,

## Dairy.

A Famous Dairy Section.

the same county, in the very best section of the county for pasturage and pure water. The company is a private corporation formed by several prominent business men of the town and seems to give the farmers good satisfaction. The treasurer and man-ager, F. W. Draper, has been one of their

own number.

The proprietors say they believe this to be the finest creamery in the State because of the thoroughness of construction and its equipment with the most modern ma-chinery; the most sanitary because of its cement floors and wainscotting, the cement driveway and the discharge of all sewerage into the race way of the water wheel, which supplies the creamery with power. The water is supplied from a mountain spring. The present make is about one thousand pounds per day, and the capacity is four tons per day. They are equipped to pas-teurize and expect to do this during the winter months. Instead of the regular cream vats they are equipped with the Wiz-ard vats, which are considered to be the latest and best device in the handling of

the silo cart an hour or two before feeding, the frozen lumps will be thawed out. This is a dream. One that don't come true. In the average silo which freezes seriously it will be found in severe weather that the top of the silage is covered with white frost. If one and a half or two inches of this top is taken off and put in the silage cart, as is the practice, it will be found that the temperature is close to, if not below 22°. Put a few frozen lumps of silage a foot or this top is taken off and put in the silage cart, as is the practice, it will be found that the temperature is close to, if not below 22°. Put a few frozen lumps of silage a foot or so in diameter in this mass and at the end, not of two hours, but of twenty-four hours, they will still be frozen lumps. In nine cases out of ten in siles that freeze badly the silage is fed at a temperature of 32° to 33°. All careful stockmen warm the drinking water for their cows; but it is a much more serious matter to feed a cow forty pounds of silage at 32° than to give her

twenty to thirty pounds of ice water.
Shut the door and stop freezing. In nearly all silos the doors at the top that are taken out when the feeding begins are never put back until again the silo is sgain filled. The top doors are all open in zero weather. All the warm air is escaping. The silo is af-forded every opportunity to cool off. This method of handling the building invites

Two Successful Dairy Meetings.

Two successful dairy institutes have recently been held by the Granite State
Dairymen's Association. One was in conjunction with the Sanbornton (N. H.) Town Fair, and the other with Peterboro (N. H.)

The Sanbornton Town Fair is one of the fine examples of what a wholesale agricultural fair might be. It has been running a ber of years, and been very successful. fair association owns one of the aban-

A Famous Dairy Section.

Franklin County, Vt., has long been known as the great dairy county of the State, and its mammoth creamery butter factory at St. Albans is well known among all the dairy produce dealers of the Eastern States.

The original company was formed by the local farmers, to be conducted practically on the corporation plan. Later New York and Boston dealers bought a large proportion of the stock, and spent considerable money on the plant, which now they have turned over mainly to St. Albans and vicinity residents. As the individual farmers now prefer to buy and use their own separators, the skimming stations that were established over the county are in some cases being discarded, and several new smaller creameries have recently been built in the county. There is really quite a bit of dissatisfaction with the old plant.

The most noticeable of the new butter factory plants is that of the Owl's Head Creamery Company at Enosburg Falls, in the same county, in the very best section of the county for pasturage and pure water. The company is a private corporation formed by several prominent business men of the town and seems to give the farmers good satisfaction. The treasurer and manager, F. W. Draper, has been one of their

to make selections.

The dairy association is now twenty-one years old and is in a very flourishing condition. During the year it has endeavored to get close to the dairy farmers of the State or those that it was designed to help. It is co-operating with the State Agricultural College in issuing a bulletin on the dairy industry of the State besides holding these two institutes. These meetings were highly appreciated by all who attended. They reflected much credit to the association. It is the practical illustrations that an outdoor meeting like these can give that appeals to the farmers. The addresses were specially and favorably commented upon.

C:

## Literature. THE ART OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

winter months. Instead of the regular cream vats they are equipped with the Wizard vats, which are considered to be the latest and best device in the handling of cream. The equipment was furnished by Stoddard Manufacturing Company, while the plans and arrangement are the conception of the manager.

There seems to be a generally prosperous condition throughout this section of the State, and the many new siles and barns confirm the idea. The last new barn to be inspected was that of John Wanzer, the backelor farmer of Fairfax, whose lack of helping to fill the schoolrooms seems to be quite a common thing among well-to-do farmers of the State. Mr. Wanzer's barn, 50x110 feet on the ground, has its stable basement completely floored with coment, with gutters and basins to save all fertilizer, and the equipment includes the modern conveniences for handling a large dairy outfit.

The Towie neighborhood in Franklith township is one of the finest farmer resident socious of the country, and the readers of this journal's local correspondent may be assured that the farm hints he gives are not mere theories. H. M. Porter.

Vermont.

Storing and Keeping Silege.

When corn should be put in. Corn is in best condition for silage when the majority of three works of the country, and the readers of this journal's local correspondent may be assured that the farm hints he gives are not mere theories. H. M. Porter.

Vermont.

Storing and Keeping Silege.

When corn should be put in. Corn is in best condition for silage when the majority of three works of the country and the readers of this journal's local correspondent may be used in sile if out immediately after frosted. When machinery is not ready for filling at just the proper time. Frost may break down, a rainy spell may make field too soft to get into, etc. In such cases individual judgment must guide. Frosted corn may be cut and piled up on the ground, putting four to six bundles in a pile. It may remain in such piles and the contemporary treations of the proper time in the such

(Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$2 net.)

BOYS WHO BECAME FAMOUS MEN.

Stories of the childhood of poets, artists and musicians are told by Harriet Pearl Skinner in "Boys Who Became Famous Men." The subjects in this volume have been well chosen, and they treat of happenings in the juvenile lives of Glotto, Bach, Byron, Gainsborough, Handel, Coleridge, Canvova and Chopin. The style of the book is attractive and the incidents introduced are all pleasing, great care being taken to exclude any allusions to disagreeable features in the mature experiences of the subjects. George Byron's life at Abordeen before he became a lord and his boy love for Mary Duff are described in these pages truthfully, barring a few felicitous imaginative strokes, and Coleridge's career at Christ's Hospital, London, where he was a schoolmate of Charles Lamb, is dwelt upon in an interesting manner that brings out the character of both lads with more than ordinary impressiveness. The book is one that studious children will appreciate heartily, and it will, no doubt, encourage them to take advantage of that opportunity which is young ambition's ladder. The stories are more entertaining than many that are entirely fanciful. The volume is happily illustrated by Sears, Gallagher. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.25.) BOYS WHO BECAME FAMOUS MEN.

The fair association owns one of the abandone's farms on the top of one of the highest hills in the town, where for miles around in all directions one overlooks the broad valleys and lesser hills until the outlines of bold and ragged mountains meet the horizon. This year the fair came on a most glorious fall day. The brilliant hues of the autumnal follage were at their best in the mellow sunshine. A large crowd gathered, and a good old home day and fair ensued. After dinner President Lane of the fair introduced the president of the Dairymen's Association, who spoke on the selection of the cow for the farm dairy. Speaking from a platform out of doors with a cow representing the dairy and one of the beef type before him, the speaker was able to illustrate the points so that they were much appreciated by the nearly two thousand persons present. He especially dwelt on the open, relaxed, nervy conformation, the perfect udder formation, the capacity and equatitution of the dairy animal as compared with the close, blocky, casy-going makeup of the beef animal.

Prof. Ivan C. Weld of the Agricultural College at Ducham took up in a very pleasuring, shows ingranity and imagine.

life of the seaman and faherman. They all are marked by their writer's intimate knowledge of life aboard ship and the prominers and characteristics of the hardy mariners of Gloucester and claswhers, who face death so nobly in the pursuit of a living for those they hold dear. No writer has got nearer the heart of things in the portrayal of the real nature of the sailorman



SHORT-HORN COW ROWENA 2D.

This six-year-old cow, in the World's Fair Dairy Demonstrational states of butter action of fat, besides gaining 139 pounds in weight. Her weight stration was 1612 pounds. Photographed for Secretary F. D. O. Agriculture.

Agriculture.

than Mr. Conuolly, and his work will live on account of its intense realism—s realism, be it said, that is not without picturesque features. His literary method is bright and bresty and smacks of the mit water at every turn, and his dialogue is drawn from the well of truth. One of the stories, The Woked Celestine, relates to one of the fishing schooners sailing out of Boston that are not surpassed, it is said, by any class of vessels that sail the seas. The remaining contents of the volume include The Sail Carriers, The Truth of the Oliver Cromwell, Strategy and Seamanship, Dory-Mates, The Saiving of the Bark Fuller, On Georges Shoals and Patale Oddle's Black Night. All these tales are, no doubt, more or less familiar to readers of current periodical literature, but they will be glad to posses them in their present persanent form, while lovers of fection, who have not yet read them will find a world of spirited entertains on the will find a world of spirited entertains characteristic full-page illustrations by W. F. Aylward and H. Reuterdahl, (New York: Charles Seribner's Sons. Price, \$1 50.)

ELICION AND POLISHES.

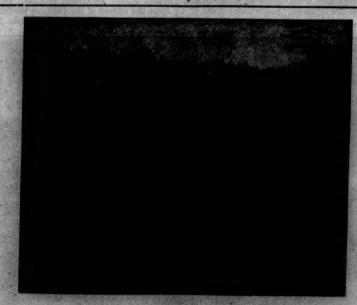
Under the above title we have thirteen almost in the household, and which would bring little entergy and good-will to make them available for the nursery, where they were intended to arouse spiritual emotions while they also imparted historical informatiou. The author's lecture on the "American Church State," in which a sport and formation, and he elaims as a historical critic the rigidions. He closes with a chapter on the "American Church State," in which it of \$2000 to the institution, and the entertained and league of \$2000 from the Charles Billing estate and legacy of \$2000 from Geollia E. house and legacy of \$2000 from Geollia E. on the "American Church State," in which is not the water of \$2000 from the Charles Billing estate and legacy of \$2000 from Question and least of \$2000 from the Charles Billing estate and legacy of \$2000 from Question and least of \$2000 from the Charles B

other religions. He closes with a chapter on the "American Church State," in which he makes a plea for securing purer politi-cal parties. (New York: Thomas Whit-taker. Price, \$1.25 net.)

musily; sustaining membership \$5 annually; intended for chitdres, twenty-five cents annually; life membership, single payment \$25, and memorial
life membership, intended for those who
wish to perpetuate the memory of some
loved one, \$100. Subscriptions may be sent
to loved one, \$100. Subscriptions may be sent
directly to Mrs. Grace Coleman Lathrop,
tressurer of the Blind Bables Aid Society,
life Beacon street, Brookline.

Miss Snow says that the nursery will
always be grateful for clothing, food, toys
and furniture, and this suggestion should
be heeded by those who do not know what
to do with superfinities that accumulate in
the household, and which would bring little
of course, if consigned to the receptacles for
waste materials. It would only require a
little energy and good-will to make them
a vailable for the nursery, where they would
be highly prised as contributions to the entertainment of any kind.

This is brought directly to the attention
of Miss Snow now and then, and she recently came by chance across a little girl of
six years who had been blind from infancy. "The parents," she says, "were
poor, and the mother was obliged to work
out by the day to assist ber husband in
reprint the membership, intended for those who does the fand of the members way for caring for the
little one has laid year after year until now,
though no longer a baby she is as helpless
as a new-born infant. She cannot talk or
sit up, and her bones have never hardened.
It is not strange that under such conditions
mental deterioration set in, and today she
is to pend for those who do not know the
feed it with a nursing bottle; so there the
little one has laid year after year until now,
though no longer a baby she is as helpless
as a new-born infant. She cannot talk or
sit up, and her bones have never hardened.
It is not strange that under such conditions
mental deterioration set in, and today she
less hopelessly feeble-minded. If she could
have had the advantage of nursery care
and training in early babyhood it is probab



ONE OF THE SMALL PEWS FOR PULLETS.

# The Golden Chronicle.

An institution that is not so well known is its merits and importance domand is the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies at or Fort avenue, Roxbury. There are hundreds

that will aid it materially in ex

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

used, to say nothing of the time and labor saved. Isn't it worth our while to investigate such a saving? If you own three or more own the practice of comony and road business methods in the care if their product demands a DE LAVAL machine. Remember that one will last from fifteen to twenty five years, and that it can e purchased upon such liberal terms that it will earn its out and one while you are paying for it. Illustrated catalogue and full articulars sent free upon request. Write today.

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74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

clude the Boston Nursery for Blind ables in their visitations, so that they ay gain knowledge that may lead them to by special attention to one of the most orthy institutions of Massachusetts.

worthy institutions of Massachusetts.

It has already sent one little graduate to the Kindergarten for the Blind at Jamaica Plain. Preparations for his admission there were begun after his fourth birthday—he had been at the nursery since he was four-toen months old—and when he left to go to his new home he was a striking illustration of what proper care and training can do for a blind child during its most tender years. He was far more advanced than many children who enter the kindergarten at the age of nine or ten and have received no intelligent instruction at the hands of their families. Blind children yield inevitably to their natural indolence if they are not systematically urged to make progressive efforts.

How reach more good it might accomplish if its labors were not financially restricted is shown in the number of blind children throughout New England who have never received medical and surgical treatment of

estate and a legacy of \$1000 from Cecilia E.

Doudlet. Then there have been various sums received from entertainments ar ranged by kind friends, but all these efforts have not placed the nursery in a financial It has brought from darkness into light in the course of a few years, and though they are backward children they are now far from being imbeciles. As was to be expected, the girl progressed more rapidly than the boy, and her development is considered re-markable by those who have given close study to the education of the mentally de-

ficient.

Dr. Robert G. Loring, the opthalmic surgeon of the institution, says that fortunately all the babies in the nursery are not entirely blind. Among these some can be given a fair amount of sight, and he points to two congenital entaract cases that were operated with satisfactory results. These received before the operation, a care that they probably would not have met with if they had not been at the nursery, whose mission it is to watch over the children who are temporarily blind, as well as those who are hopelessly sightless.

The Visiting Committee of the Boston

are hopelessly sightless.

The Visiting Committee of the Boston Home for Blind Bables includes: Miss May Barker, Mrs. Sarah J. Davidson, Mrs. Engene N. Foss, Mrs. Frederick P. Hazen, Mrs. Walter B. Laneaster, Mrs. Edward J. Mitton, Mrs. E. M. Nesmith, Mrs. Edward E. Farker, Mrs. Edward B. Stearns, Mrs. A. G. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Edwin U. Curtis, Mrs. Frederick P. Fish, Miss Mary F. Gill, Mrs. L. Cushing Kimball, Mrs. Hiram N. Lathrop, Miss Fannie D. Morse, Mrs. Charles H. Paine, Miss Annie L. Richards, Miss Elizabeth B. Thacher, Mrs. William W. Davie.

meet prominent and devoted charitable ers are enrolled in the duty of pro-ng the growth and prosperity of the

Institution.

The officers are: President, Horace G. Alles, 23 Court street, Ros on; vice-presidents, Rev. Edward A. Horton, William W. Davis; secretary, Bertha M. Snow, 65 Fort Avenue, Roxbury; treasurer, Isabel Greeley, 173 Winthrop Road, Brookline. The board of directors are: Horace G. Allen, William W. Davis, Rev. Edward A. Hortes, Reynold J. McCormack, M. D., Bebert G. Loring, M. D., Isabel Greeley; consulting physician, William N. Bullard, M. D. Here are a number of well-known public-spirited gentlemen whose names will be a second street of the chiests and alone of the chiests and the chi

PAYS MORE FOR

BAYBERRIES

## Water Grown Cypress AIR DRIED

is the stock we use in our

Red Swamp Tanks Cypress Buy this grade and you get the best. We make Tanks of all sizes, for all purposes.

# We Erect Tanks and Towers

and to fill them here are a few helpers we make and have in stock: CARTER'S AIR LIFT PUMPS, AIR COMPRESSORS, ELECTRIC PUMPS, TRIPLEX POWER PUMPS, GAS OR GASOLENE PUMP-ING ENGINES, WIND ENGINES AND TOWERS

RALPH B. CARTER CO. Inc 47 DEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

# THEY DO NOT LEAK Steel Water Towers

For Factory Fire Protection

are recommended and endorsed by all insurance underwriters. Write for illustrated catalogue CHICAGO BRIDGE AND IRON WORKS,

105th and Throop Streets, Chicago.

# JAS. E. SILVERTHORN,

ROSSVILLE, IND.

BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORT-HORNS.

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24 High St., Boston. Pure Oak Tanned Bag. Case and Strap Leathers Tanaeries: Williamsport, Md., & Mercersburg, Pa

THE ONLY ORIGINAL

**Vaughn Flexible Harrow.** O. C. VAUGHN MPG. CO., Jefferson, Wis-Manufacturers of Vaughn Flexible Harrow, Milk, Form, Delivery Truck and Dray Wagons Seeders and Drills.

EARLY NEREFORDS. Hord headed by General Grove 13741, by Corrector two by Christophez, Java, Imp. Marchon and other ted stress. Towns stock for la, J. J. EARLY tries. Kaoz Chemir, Mg.

Berkshires. First premium herd boars, from one to two years old. No these prices saked.
S. J. WHITMORE, Horon, Mich.

Z. S. BRANSON LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Phone 966. LINCOLN, NEB. Fili conduct calca anywhere on reasonable terms occupity acquainted with breeds, bloods and mee. Sale betiess prepared. Catalogues com-ed. Inquiries cheerrally answered.

SILAS IGO, PALMYRA, IA. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONBER. perioses has taught me to conduct pure-bred it cales of all k ade with a high degree of success.

# BERKSHIRES

Pit to top your hord or add to its matrons. Of al use and boot prine-winning strains. Address ALRE. M. PULFORD, Bet Air, Md.

SAM W. KIDD, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LEXINGTON, KV. VIVE VEARS encountral nothing for leading todays of podigrees stork and stood the test.

COL. A. C. MADDEN, KINSMAN, IND.

2500 ROCKS AND REDS.

He usually keeps in winter about 2600 laying fowl, though his present stock is something iess than that. They are mostly Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, in almost equal numbers, though he has a few of other breeds and some crosses which he is trying, but he says he has not yet found any that are as good layers or make as good poultry as the Plymouth Rocks. He thinks, as a rule, a flock of the Reds begins to lay younger than the flock of Rocks, though he has had Plymouth Rocks begin to lay at 4½ months old, and very many are laying at five months old, which is as young as the Reds begin, but at six months old the Reds are producing more leggs than the same number of Rocks.

To offset this the Rocks usually moult earlier in the fall and begin laying sooner after moulting. Both breeds lay the brownshelled eggs that are in demand in our markets, and the eggs are about alike in size and weight. He sees no difference in the

make the shells of the eggs too white to suit his customers, would not object to a cross of Leghorn blood about once in five years, returning to the pure-bred Rocks for cockerels the other four years. This would make the old fowl smaller, but more compact and plump when dressed. This might also result in giving more eggs, and eggs are more of a specialty with him than the sale of poultry, but his customers like the brown eggs.

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write them

**Dress** 

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A GOOD BUSINESS AVERAGE.

He could not say how many eggs per year his flocks produced but thought about 150 eggs each was a fair estimate. As some are better layers than others he may have some that lay 200 eggs in a year. It would not pay him to use the trap nests to select the best layers to breed from. It would require too much labor which is an important item in the expense account. Now he gets on with the help of one man, but they

are kept separate from the cockerels and used only as laying stock until more than a year old, when the best are selected as the next years breeding stock, and the others are sent to market when the prices are good for old fowl. He likes to breed from two-year-old hens and yearling cockerels. The winter-hatched chickens are in demand as

next years breeding stock, and the others are sent to market when the prices are good for old fowl. He likes to breed from two-year-old hens and yearling cockerels. The winter-hatched chickens are in demand as broilers two and 2½ pounds weight and the price used to keep up until Juce 17, but now it goes down in April or early in May, after which it pays better to let them grow to roasting size of four to five pounds each, at which weight he seels most of the cockerels not kept for breeding purposes. Some chickens are sold in the spring at \$10 per hundred when from three days to a week old.

THE LAYING STOCK AND BRIEEDERS have houses and yards that occupy between two and three acres, but when the chickens are sold in the spring at \$10 per hundred when from three days to a week old.

THE LAYING STOCK AND BRIEEDERS have houses and yards that cocupy between two and three acres, but when the chickens are hatched they go into coops which are scattered nearly all over the twelve acres of land he has. Asked about the room required in the winter houses he said he had wintered \$50 in practically one flock, in a space so limited as to allow but about 2½ quare feet to each hea, and they laid well all winter, and came out well in the spring. They must be in good condition when they come to the house in the fall to do this, and he would perfer to allow them more room. Yet he had known them to do poorly when allowed five aquare feet to each bene, and they laid well all than on anything else, as if they come to the house in the fall to do this, and he would perfer to allow them more room the south series and the protection of the protecti

and barley. When oats are cheap enough he likes to use them, but the price has been too high lately. Shells, beef soraps, clover and other coarse food are usually within reach of them. Sometimes he buys plucks or other cheap meat for them, but he has no use for the green out bene or the bone of grinding machines, for the same reason that he does not use the trap nests. They require too much labor. He also thinks as I do that the beef scraps are better and cheaper as a general feed.

Another suburban particle.

About a quarter of a mile from Mr. Prescott's, there is another hemnery run by George E. Toland of Woburn. He has not as much land, and keeps about 900 pure-bried Plymouth Rocks. He uses incubators, and hatches out only enough chickens to have

Visit to a Poultry Reach.

People who travel often on the Lowell division of the Boston & Maine Raliroad may have noticed on the west side of the track, between Winchester and Montvall Junction a number of long, low buildings on the hillside, and if it was in the summer may have seen poultry enough about them to indicate that they were devoted to the poultry businesis. I took time to visit the place a few days ago and found the owner, M. S. Prescott of Woburn, at home and apparently ready to give an account of his methods and willing to answer such questions as I was inclined to ask.

He usually keeps in winter about 2500 laying fowl, though his present stock is something less than that. They are mostly Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, in almost equal numbers, though he has a few of other breeds and some crosses which he is trying, but he says he has not yet found any that are as good layers or make as good poultry as the Plymouth Rocks. He thinks, as a rule, a flock of the Reds begins to lay younger than the flock of Rocks, though he has had Plymouth Rocks begins to lay at 4½ months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old, and very many are laying at five months old.

which is as young as the Reds begin, but at six months old the Reds are producing more eggs than the same number of Rocks.

To offset this the Rocks usually moult earlier in the fall and begin laying sooner after moulting. Both breed lay the brownshelled eggs that are in demand in our markets, and the eggs are about alike in size and weight. He sees no difference in the amount of food required though the Rocks are the heavier fowl. His old hens usually dress from five to iseven pounds each. He has had Rocks dress ten pounds, but he does not like such large hens and would not select them to breed from. If it would not make the shells of the eggs too white to

The hen manure sells to the tanneries now at \$1 a barrel. In times past they have paid \$1.25 and \$1.50 a barrel, but will not now. At present prices I think it would prove a cheap fertilizer for the market gardeners or for one who has a grass farm, if it were properly used, as it is taken from under the roosts unmixed with other material, but that is another subject on which I will not enlarge now. It is enough to say that few farmers or gardeners seem willing to buy it at these prices.

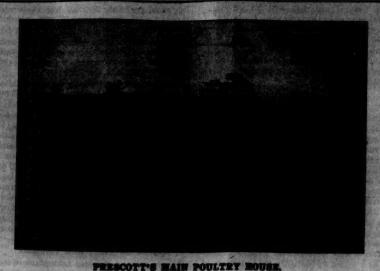
M. F. Amas.

ber. He also has some hatched in the fall, which sell well when large enough for broilers, or dressing 2 to 2½ pounds each. A few of these late-hatched pullets are sometimes kept, and prove good layers in the spring and summer when old ones have stopped.

THE PULLETS

# Dorticultural.

Apples Pay Farmers Best.



In the top story of this building four hundred sitting hous are confined at one time and ten thousand chickens hatched in one season. See "Visit to a Poultry Ranch."

work all the morning they are given warm water or milk, if winter, and two quarts of grain per fifty hens, covered in the litter. Not getting all they want they keep at work all the time, until noon, when the cooked or warm feed is ready and is given them.

Ease and convenience for us and coaseless dust terms, and are for them

and, if the weather is not too dry and hot, rolled.

Prior to this, however, the edges of all drives and walks; should be bordered with a strip of sod about a foot wide and set down to about the level of the surface of the soil to be seeded. Otherwise it may be very difficult to obtain good edges. September, as well as May, is algood time of the year in which to do the work, and not until the grass has some up and attained a growth of sufficient strength to prevent disfigurement should the surface; be walked on or a lawn mower pushed over it.

Turf or sod laying may be done at any time of the year when the conditions of the sod, soil and weather are favorable for the work. The point is to have moisture enough so that the sod will hold at ence, and if nature does not furnish this it should be supplied by artificial means. The surface, of course, should be evenly prepared for the reception of the sod, and that as close a connection as possible with the soft soil undermenth may be made, the sod, when in place, carefully pounded down.

Commercial fertilizers, as a rule, are best for lawns, and special mixtures are to be had that are ideal. Hard-wood ashes and stable manure, the latter to be applied in autumn, and raked up and removed in spring) will likewise result in a luxuriant growth. All that is needed, after that, is watering or sprinkling, either late in the afternoon or early morning, and frequent and close cutting with the mower.

FRED O. SIBLEY.

Otsego County, N. Y.

By-Products of Sect.

When the slaughtering business first became established on a large scale there grow up in the vicinity of the packing plants interested as a stablishments, the function of the packing plants in the stablishments. up in the vicinity of the packing plants independent establishments, the function of
which was to handle the by-products exlected from the packing houses as described
in Commissioner Garfield's report on the
beef industry. Gine works, fertiliser
works, soap factories, oil and tallow works
and the like were in a large measure separate from the slaughtering concerns. As
the packing business became more concentrated in the hands of a few large companies, these gradually—but finally almost completely—took over the allied industries
effecting various important economies if
such unification. At present the leadinpackers themselves carry the elaboration of
almost overy possible by-product to an or
varied stage. For example, Armour & G
new manufacturusadpaper, they utilize
the which they make.

tween fully mature and overripe fruit; one blends imperceptibly into the other. Experience teaches at what stage to harvest the crop, in order to secure the highest quality and best keeping properties in the fruit. Sometimes, with summer varieties, it is necessary to go over a tree twice, ploking the most mature specimens first and leaving the most mature specimens first and leaving the remainder for a weak or two in order that it may more perfectly develop.

Bound bettom haskets or palls should be used for ploking, and it is better to have them lined with cloth to prevent bruising the fruit. Fruit should not be piled on the ground, but should be placed at once on the sorting table or be placed in boxes or barrels for removal to the packing house. The apple should be placed with the stem on but without breaking off the fruit is pleked too green. Spring wagous should be used to convey the fruit too and from the packing house.

When the trees have been properly pruned, the fruit may all be harvested from ladders. A short step ladder is convey the fruit too and from the packing house. The convey the fruit too and from the packing house.

When the trees have been properly pruned, the fruit and low be produced for sale instead of the packers, however, use part of their clos oil from the stearin, both of which are standard markstable products. Some of the packers, however, use part of their clos oil and stearin in manufacturing butteries, tard compounds and cooking the heads, feet and other offal, but the quantity and value of fats of this character are much less than those of butter fats.

A moderate quantity of tailow and greese of the tree. For the upper branches light codar ladders of suitable length will be found very convenient. Extension ladders have been praised very highly in the past. The third by-product of a beef animal, in order of importance are the fats obtained from these from these fats it is an importance are the fruit the matter fruit. Next in importance are the fats obtained from the agreem. Suppl

less than those of butter fats.

The third by-product of a beef animal, in order of importance, is the tongue, which is either sold fresh or more often is cured or canned. The leading packers ordinarily designate all parts of cattle, except the dressed-beef hides, butter fat and tongues, by the term "offal." Among the various articles constituting "offal," the liver, heart, sweetbreads and tails may be marketed without other treatment than irimming.

and fine chart which always covers our sequire too much above which is an important item in the sepanes account. Now he gets on with the help of one man, but they have to work sever days in a week, and do not make eight-hour days either. As he markets most of his eggs in Winchester, the adjoining fown, and his chickens and fowly partly there and partly in the Back Bay district in Botton, only constitually having to send either to Fazuell Hintantzet, this takes considerable of his time.

THE NATURAL MITHOD.

One peculiarity of his business is that has never used an incubator. Although he hatches out about ten thousand chickens and word with the has never used an incubator. Although he hatches out about ten thousand chickens are only procured by paring for them in work, that is, exercise.

One peculiarity of his business is that has become brooky. The result in the second of the street of the street of the control of the street of the street

scratched over gently with an iron rake, it being desirable to cover the seed but little, and, if the weather is not too dry and hot, rolled.

Prior to this, however, the edges of all drives and walks; should be bordered with a strip of sod about a foot wide and set down

Australian Mest.

The work of ment slaughtering and preserving is condusted on an extensive scale. In New South Wales the espacity of the boiling-down works is stated at 623,900 head of cattle, or 16,955,000 sheep of chilling works, 448,500 head of cattle, or 5,422,800 sheep of freezing works, 75,800 head of cattle, or 3,150,000 sheep, and of preserving works, 163,000 head of cattle, or 3,150,000 sheep, and of preserving works, 163,000 head of cattle, or 29,962,800 sheep. The number of carcases treated in refrigerating works during 1903 was 3606 cattle and 290,131 sheep, and in meat-preserving works 7794 cattle and 183,945 sheep.

In Queensland there were sixteen boiling down and other works, in which, during 1908, 382 cattle and 110 sheep were boiled down, 106,345 cattle and 101,007 sheep killed for freezing, and 16,400 cattle and 13,300 sheep killed for preserving; the total output being 66,463,365 pounds freez beef, 4,006,961 pounds freez matton, 9,773,112 pounds preserved beef, and 496,416 pounds preserved matten. In Victoria there were fourteen freezing, etc., establishments, the united output in 1905 including 294,905 froz m sheep, 7357 cwt. freeze mutton, 1424 frozen cattle and 7357 cwt. preserved matton.



ED. LUBBEN.

GERMANY,

Oldenburg Coach Horses

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS

Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters. The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892. FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince. Fastest four-year-old out in 1902. Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904. Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904. FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

# WENONA'S GREAT STUD SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

OUR third importation of 180s arrived a few days before New Years of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot or orans of the best of quality and biggast size. The three importations of 190s number over 30s stallions. This has importation is in fine shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sais. We do not keep a few overted pamper of borses year after year for showing and betrow the balance of our show herd. We bring out every year a new champions, one at 8L Louis, the other at the Innfernational. We have now ito stallions of the wide-ass-s-ungos sort. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide sound draft stallions than any stable in America or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the todges. We guaranted to per sent breeders, insure against death by any cause if desired and give the easiest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 2000 he, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you all.

Or we will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given ROBERT BURGESS & SON, - Wenona, III.

Wenona is on the Illinois Central R. B. and Chicago & Alton R. R.



# THE BEST HOMES

WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY MERIT: Aur. ten of the above for B. moth. The three for H. sorte. acceptable of the Courant of the Cour

# The BAY STATE NURSERIES

grow HARDY ORNAMENTALS of every description. SHADE and EVER-GREEN TREES in great variety. HARDY RHODODENDRONS and other broad-leaved evergreens by the car-load or in less quantity. ROSES of all classes and in many sorts. StriBUBS and CLIMBING VINES for all classes and in many sorts. StriBUBS and CLIMBING VINES for all classes.

OUR HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT contains nearly one thousand varieties of hardy personnal plants new and old. PÆONIAS, PHLOX, IRIS, HARDY ASTERS, etc.

Catalog for 1905, designed for GARDENERS and OWNERS of ESTATES, containing many attractions for buyers of Nursery Stock in quantity, will be mailed free. Sand for it.

The Bay State Nurseries (w. n. wyman) North Abington, Mass.

combie fad is the tacquing a pet est. They are not often allowed to ream with an asture intended them to, therefore they cannot exercise their instinct in protentes necessary to their health. A tonic is, therefore, necessary, and the Walmus Oak Poed is the heat for them. Keeps them healthy and active. They thrive on fit. Increases their appetite, furnishes strength and vitality, and allows the hair to be of soft invalid cate it is invaluable. For old cats, it gives them life and appetite form in bettles. Try it and make your cat a beautiful pet. Send to cents for a decay. BOUGHTON & DUTTON, Trement Street, Research, Has-

Write Your Wants

MORGAN HORSES

Wild Rose Farm ST. CHARLES, ILL.

SHORT-HORNS

FOR SALE.



A Smart Jumper

yet with all their brilliancy of action a very hapless. Constant attenties is necessary, A meditor must be well ground withing finer for his other case that becomes, a stable bleesing. Bathe with a tenge. Helms a delightful strengthening belows. Supplied by Ut

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Mr. Bryan is popular in Japan, but his es are not as well known in Tokio as

Though Poe did not get into the Hall of Fame this year his Raven is still tapping

Sometimes a cross examiner has a great deal of assurance in an insurance investiga-tion and otherwise.

Harper's Weekly wants our soldiers to be more in evidence. It does not like to see the navy "hog" the whole show.

Admiral Nelson captured Boston on the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. Evidently his soul is marching

The insurance calendars will be issued in spite of Mr. Hughes. Perhaps he thinks advertising is extravagant because he gets

There are to be no more Gibson girls since their creator is going abroad to learn to paint. Luckily, however, there are a few of the other kind left.

Living daughters of Revolutionary heroe are getting to be about as plenty as the nurses of Washington were in the days of the great showman. Phineus Barnum. The yellow fever will probably disappear

entirely from New Orleans about the time

Weather superstitions die hard, and some people will continue to believe in the "line storm," notwithstanding the fact that for this year and for most recent years, the line period has been about the dryest time of the

The reduction of the salaries of the people employed on the Panama canal seem to indicate that some employees had been getting fat doing nothing. Now, on with the waterway. Let work be

Princess Louise of Saxe Coburg, from whom Prince Philip is seeking a divorce, owns sixty parasols. She apparently fol-lows the advice of Hamlet about not walking in the sun. Her debts amount to about a million dollars, but she really believes that she is not extravagant.

Will Alice Roosevelt be attentive to her duty when her presents come into the coundivide them up among the family, after the fashion that the Khedive's diamonds were disposed of that were supposed to be a bridal present to General Sherman's eldest

worthy successor to Mayor Collins as chair-man of the board of managers of the Frank-lin Fund. Now let the work of the Franklin Union go bravely on and bring about the good that the great Boston philosopher and statesman desired for the mechanics in his native place, even if it does not take the direction that he planned when our city was

Next year, according to present indica-tions, should be a time of good, brisk demand for all kinds of farm products. A nation of busy, well-paid workers will buy freely of the best the market affords. In prosperous times the farm should be pushed above its usual limit of productiveness,

cent. in 1904, while the Gulf ports increa from two per cent. to fifty-five per cent. during the ten years.

Consumption cures for man or beast have been so numerous and disappointing that the public scarcely becomes enthusiastic even although the latest cure is brought out by Behring, the discoverer the successful cures for diphtheria and for lookjaw. The ours, the exact nature of which will not be given out until after some months of further trial, has it is stated, proved a succ nent of animals. If so, it will prove quite a treasure at least in veterinary practice, such as the doctoring of valuable cattle which fall to pass the tuberculin test. The man who really downs the tuberculosis evil in all its branches will rank among the greatest of the world's benefactors.

To count or not to count? is the question To count or not to count? is the question presenting itself to Congress and the census department concerning the farming interests. The live stock men are particularly eager for a census of live stock on account of the growth of the meat-packing industry and the relation of numbers to prices paid. If cattle are to be counted it is plain that other farm animals and products might be summed up by the same set of census agents without much additional cost. If the work should be pushed through promptly it would give an idea of the situapromptly it would give an idea of the situa-tion midway between the regular census of 1900 and that to be taken in 1910. Reliable figures of this kind would be very useful as a basis of estimates and calculations in many lines of business. It would cost something like two million dollars, but might be well worth the money, especially since it is generally recognized that portions of the farming census in 1900 were not completed in a satisfactory manner.

Just as the world of poultry keepers gets to jogging along comfortably in ruts fairly deep, somebody comes tooting along boldly in the other direction and turns them all out. to jogging along comfortably in ruts fairly deep, somebody comes tooting along boldly in the other direction and turns them all out. Some such effect was produced when the Prescott poultry farm first began to attract attention a few years ago. Thoughtful poultrymen agreed that if Mr. Prescott could keep a thousand or more hens in good health and laying condition in practically one apartment, then the necessity of keep-

ing only small flocks had been suggerated. The result has been a tendency to emphasize the care and methods used, rather than the size of the individual flocks. Just how Mr. Prescott contrives is told in another column. The main idea seems to be to start with vigorous healthy stock and keep them so by good feeding and exercise. The exact plan is not to be recommended for everybody. The larger the flock the more care needed to maintain the birds at the useful activity which keeps them healthy, hungry, warm and out of mischief. The owner must know hen nature and be willing to spend about all his daylight hours in their company. In fact, the right man can succeed with hens by any good method; colony plan, free range, small flocks in runs, large flocks in large runs, or even on the Prescott plan with an immense flock crowded together.

## **Good Winter Work.**

The short courses given at most of the agricultural colleges appeal to the average farmer's boy for the reason that these courses take only a few weeks time and are given during the winter season when absence from the farm does not interfere much

sence from the farm does not interfere much with farm operations. A great deal can be learned in a few weeks at a farm college.

A class of young men usually enthusiastic in their specialties and full of questions and ideas cannot fail to stimulate one another, even if there were nothing to be gained from the college interesting that we were not the college in the struction; but as a matter of fact most of the short courses are arranged in such a way that some of the best instruction that the college can afford is condensed in the college can afford in the college in the co

City. The stigomyla packed up her trunks in anticipation of his arrival.

months to spare can do much to improve himse f by attending one of these courses. Not the least of the benefits derived ahould be to whet his appetite for more knowledge and for more study, either at the college or from books and interviews with successful men in his chosen work. Now is the time.

For some time the tendency of wool prices has been upward until the conditions have attracted the attention of sheep men everywhere and given rise to many inquiries in regard to the future of prices. Is wool to remain high right along, or will the prices go down and render the business again

comparatively unprofitable?
Figures have been collected in the American Shepherd's Bulletin which throw considerable light on this question, and enable the matter to be considered from several points of view. It appears that the founda-tion of the high wool market is owing to the tion of the high wool market is owing to the fact that, except Australia, all the leading wool countries have been reducing the flocks of sheep during the past ten years, while on the other hand, the population of the world is steadily increasing, and likewise the number of woolen mills and the use of wool in manufacture. Yet all the wool countries from thickly populated Germany to thinly inhabited Canada show a distinct falling off in the number of sheep.

The reason is assigned to the increase of land cultivation, and even in Canada the grain farmers seem to be fast crowding out the ranchmen and sheep farmers. Ot course, there is a limit to this process, and a continued high price of wool must finally make sheep raising so profitable that even

make sheep raising so profitable that eve

above its usual limit of productiveness, even if the cost is a little greater, while in dull times the aim should be to decrease cost of production rather than to increase quantity of output. Fall plowing and manure hauling will make a good start for a year of heavy crop production.

In the export of grain and other agricultural products, the ports on the Gulf of Mexico seem to be gaining on the Atlantic ports. As might be expected, the Gulf ports. As might be expected, the Gulf ports are gaining very rapidly in cotton shipments and they are also getting a larger proportion of the corn and wheat trade on and wheat belts on the trans-Mississippi region. The Atlantic ports declined from fifty-nine per cent. In 1884 to twenty per few years.

In Australia, however, the tendency has been notably in the other direction, show-ing a very rapid increase in sheep, amounting some years to as much as twenty per cent., a gain secured by raising the young stock instead of selling it for mutton, as would have been done had the price of wool been low. It looks as if the prices of wool been low. It looks as if the prices of wool been low. Other countries especially adapted to them, and not particularly good for grain may show similar results if the precent high prices for wool continue. In South America are immense areas suitable for wool growing which have hardly yet been touched upon. At the precent increase in Australia alone the entire decrease in the whole world's output could be made up in a few years.

few years.

Much depends also upon the fashion in wool manufactures. Just now worsted goods are in great demand, calling for immense amounts of crossbred and medium wools. The production of the high-grade wools has decreased rapidly, and owing to this shifting to medium and crossbreds the not hear greatly feit. Should shortage has not been greatly felt. Should the future requirements of fashion shift to goods which require the high-grade wools, the market situation would change greatly

in both qualities.

It is believed that, on the whole, the result of these tendencies will be to maintain suit of these tendencies will be to maintain the present price of wool for a time, and in the course of years the increase of wool sheep in certain countries will tend to check the advancing prices and probably bring about a lower level once more.

# **Better Communication**

The attention of farmers has been focused more strongly than ever before on the need of reforms in the communication service, including mail, telegraph, telephone and roads. The parcels post idea is in the fore-front because of the tyranny of the express companies in this country, contrasting so strongly with the excellent parcel post service in some countries of Europe. It is being generally recognized that a parcels post at reasonable rates would be of immense advantage to farmers, also to retail dealers and manufacturers.

Advocates of a government service of this kind urge that since letters and small packages are botter carried by a government service the same advantage would follow from the enclosure of larger packages at reasonable rates.

The private monopoly existing in the tele-

eform in communication are brought boot, farming conditions will be vastly liferent, both in profit and in the pleasure

Take Care of the Detlers.

The article on "Fancy Farming," in a recent issue of your paper was interesting reading to those for whom it was intended, and very suggestive to lots of others who are grilling along on farms more or less mortgaged, with poor buildings and soils more or less run out by reason of lack of tillage, proper judgment, proper grit and ambition to succeed.

With all these qualifications, however, we have all known disappointments and failure to ensue from a false pride and ambition, and a false envy, so to speak, of our more fortunate and better-to-do neighbor farmers, and whom we toolishly try to imitate in point of living and style, before we are anywhere near able to do so. The slow, persistent, ardinous steps they have taken, to attain their standing, we do not consider properly, but seem to think we can and must somehow, by hook or crook, perhaps by some conceited notions of our own financial abilities or skill, attain by jumps all they have attained by the patient labor of years.

If there is no excellence without labor.

the short courses are arranged in such a way that some of the best instruction that the college can afford is condensed into the short time of the term.

Poultry classes are exceedingly popular, and most of them richly repay the cost and time of attendance. The courses in dairying are also extremely practical and do much to fit the young man directly for the work desired. Courses in horticulture have usually been more theoretical, but are steadily improving, and several of the colleges now give a very helpful course in this line.

denial. "Make the old coat do a little longer" is a trite saying, just as full of common sense as when Dr. Franklin framed it more than a century ago. Many, especially among the younger farmers, might profitably apply the above in regard to farm tools of all description and styles. Not to undervalue the importance of labor-saving implements, but to retain a good old one until able to purchase a better, and not to be earried away by every glittering illustration and description of new tools advertised, or that some wealthy or "faney" farmer uses.

The latter class can afford to run a farm, The latter class can afford to run a farm, and by spending \$100 make the larm pay, say a fraction of expenses. Some of our young farmers need two good farms to run one, and some have a big crop of thrownaside wagon buggies, two-scaters, plows and harrows left for sale at half or quarter value when forced to sell out.

Berkshire County, Mass. L. J. GARDNER.

# The Ploughmen's First Editor.

The first editor and proprietor of the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, William Buckminster, conducted a large farm in Framingham, Mass., and was prominent in public affairs for fifty years. The farm was one of the oldest in the country, the original deed having been conveyed to Joseph Buck-minster in 1699. A prominent feature on the farm was a very fine herd of Devon cat-tle, which attracted much attention at the

As late as 1860 Editor Buckminster was still active, and the local paper contains an account of a public gathering at which he was presented by his friends with a gold-headed cane as a token of their esteem. In the presentation speech allusions were made to Editor Buckminster's aid in starting the agricultural branch railroad, one of the earliest railroads in the State now a part of the Northern in the State, now a part of the Northern Division of the Old Colony branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. He also started one of the old agricultural



WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, ESO. First editor and proprietor of THE PLOUGH-MAN. Illustration by permission from the Fram-ingham Tribune.

societies, the Middlesex South Agricultural, besides founding one of the oldest and best known agricultural papers, the influence of which, said the speaker, among farmers and mechanics, has been of immense service throughout the country. The speaker referred to the settlement of Muddy river, where the Buckminster family first settled. This is now a part of the town of Brookline. The cane presented had engravings on it as follows: On one side a steam engine named Jupiter drawing a train of carson the agricultural railroad; on the epposite side were engraved a handsome plow, rake, sickle and a sheef of wheat; on the top were engraved the words, "Presented to Wiffiam Buckminster as a token of esteem, February, 1860."

American Immertals.

It seems almost as difficult to be enrolled in the Hall of Fame on University Heights, as it is to get into the French Academy, but there are plenty of tablets yet to be filled, and in the electional future we may see the names of Motley, Bancreft, Holmes, Bryant, Parkman, Greeley, Choate, Phillips Brooks, all good New England men and true, aderning the pantheon in New York.

Will the name Edgar Allan Poe over get there? Perhaps not. He was not popular in his lifetime, and though a great literary artist in his way, he is not regarded with any special liking by many of the literary men in this country. He is much more admired in France than he is here. In some respects he was a pretender to knowledge that he did not peaseas, and had an unfortunate habit of getting into quarrels with the authors of his day, which did not make his interceurse with them entirely pleasant. He had, too, a prejudice against

Two important changes take place in the conversion of fruit juice into vinegar. First, the sugar and the juice are converted into alcohol, and second, the alcohol into acctic the sugar and the juice are converted into alcohol, and second, the alcohol into acetic acid. To secure five per cent. of acetic acid into vinegar, which is the maxium standard, at least ten per cent. of sugar in the apple juice is required. The juice of ripe apples varies in sugar from seven to fifteen per cent., with an average around eleven per cent. Summer apples are lowest in sugar, fall apples next and winter apples highest. Green apples contain little sugar and over ripe apples contain less sugar than ripe apples. Contrary to the usual belief, sweet apples are usually no richer in sugar than sour apples. The sweet flavor is caused by the absence of malic acid.

In ordinary cellar storage it takes from one to rix months for all the sugar in elder to become converted into alcohol, varying with the temperature and the presence of yeast. In a cellar with a temperature of 45° to 55° F., it took six months to complete alcoholic fermentation. In another cask at 85° F., three months was sufficient. The fermentation is caused by a yeast plant in

\$5° F., three months was sufficient. The fermentation is caused by a yeast plant in the julca. At a temperature of 65° to 75° F., the yeast plant grows much more rapidly than at lower temperatures. At a temperature much higher than 75°, there may be ose of alcohol by evaporation. The bulletin states that the period of alcoholic fermentation can be out in two by the addition of yeast to the fresh julce, if the cider is kept at a temperature of 65° or 75°.

To convert the alcohol into acetic acid requires, in the ordinary cellar, from eighteen months to two or three years; this, however, can be hastened by the use of "mother,"

months to two or three years; this, however, can be hastened by the use of "mother," In a cool cellar cider that had been incoulated by the addition of cider vinegar, or "mother" reached marketable condition a year sconer than where the vinegar was not added. It is important that vinegar should never be added to cider that has not completed its alcoholic fermentation.

For trees of medium size I hitch a chair For trees or medium size I hitch a chain high up and to an axle of the wagon, so that when pulled over the tree falls on the wheels, and thus by the suspension of the limbs can be drawn out on a straight forward line. In case it cannot it is out off eight feet long at the butt, and the roots twisted out by driving the horses in a circle. FOR SMALL TREES

simply a direct hitch is made to the tree. With a few strokes with the mattook the heavy roots are severed, when the pull becomes easy.

THE BOOKS

are taken out with an instrument having a straight beam like a plow beam, only a little heavier. Its handles are more nearly straight and eloser together, being bolted to rear of the beam. Two long iron prongs, some two feet long, pointed at lower end, widening as they use, are attached to beam in each side, being firmly held in iron holders on side of beam.

In use the fore and of the beam to

hitched to the axie of fore wheels of a wagon. These wheels are driven over the rock to be moved. The wire prongs are driven into the soil behind the rocks. The beam gives an upward thrust a heavy weight is readily thrown out. The process is quick and cheap. The rocks removed are drawn away, if the distance is short, on a dray, but if long on a stone boat, as much larger loads can thus be handled.

THE COST.

Using strong teams and strong men under personal supervision I find that \$10 to \$15 will make a great show on the ordinary boulders of our New England lands.

It is of course understood that there are areas so studied with these boulders as to be impracticable of management for tillage. These may receive the right seed and chemicals and make good pasturage.

But in clearing land, a cost of \$30 to \$75 may be warranted. Land in pastures of the average kind in New England is forming point of view practically worthless. Holding such land we are tempted to use them, their use results in a heavily reduced milk flow, not only for their kind of use but for mouths afterwards. This eventuates in a reduction of inchese that often means that they have in practice been an actual minor quantity as contrared with what might have been. By the side of right pastures or supplimenting them by stable feeding, they have when poor been of little or no moment in my practice, often a loce.

AS AN INVESTMENT.

AS AN INVESTMENT.

In Glimanton it is only the very best pasturage that brings \$10 per acre. There is no good tiliage land anywhere in New England that will not pay interest on \$100 per acre, while near Boston it should easily in practice be worth \$200 per acre. Why! the interest at savings bank rates of four per cent. is only \$5 per acre. Whenever we transfer land from a condition in which it is dead on non-paying property to one that pays and will continue to pay, it is a good transaction and a botter investment than a bank deposit of a similar sum. Our lands must be applicable to machinery. Nor is it a question whether some other improvement will pay better if it is a good investment itself provided capital is at command for both improvements. If it is not—then it is merely a question of priority. J. W. SANDORN.

and seeded with clover in the spring, the clover mowed one year, manured on the stubble in the fall, plowed under in the following spring, and planted to some crop like corn or canliflowers. Crimson clover or rye is sown among the corn and cauliflowers in aummer after cultivation is about over, supplying a green crop to plow under the following spring for the potato crop. Thus the rotation of rye and clover one year, clover one year, cauliflowers or corn and crimson clover one year, potatoes one year. Then the series begins again with rye and clover.

In plowing for potatoes the ground is worked six or seven inches deep early in April and worked with a amoothing barrow or if on sed land with a disc harrow. Planting is done from the middle to the last

April and worked with a disc harrow. Planting is done from the middle to the last of April and a potato planter is generally used. Green Mountain is a favorite variety and mostly grown from Maine seed. Growers cut the seed potatoes into one to two eye pieces, dropping them about sixteen inches apart in the row, having the rows a little less than three feet apart, and the seed three inches deep. Just before the potatoes show through the surface the field is harrowed down level and then harrowed once or twice again until the potatoes are up, after which the weeder is used. As soon as the rows can be followed the two-horse riding cultivator begins, running it at first very deep to loosen up the soil, then followed by shallow cultivation about once a week according to the weather. The last cultivation is with a one-horse cultivator with scoops to throw up the soil a little

Potato beetles are kept down with paris

Potato beetles are kept down with paris green, etc., some growers using the dry gunpowder. Some spray with bordeaux mixture for preventing blight at a cost of about \$1 for each application.

Vines are dug as soon as the vines die, which is about the middle of August. Usually the early crop is sold at digging time in bushel bags, being taken at once from the fields to the railroad station and sold to dealers. The price is lower at digging time but the grower avoids much labor and loss from shrinkage after long storage. The late crop is dug as rapidly as available help will permit, and is not all harvested until the last of October. Potato diggers are used to come extent, but no wholly successful machine has yet made its appearance. Even the best machines give trouble where there is grass in the soil or in wet or stony ground, and a four-horse team is required. A lighter machine will dig potatoes in a grassy or wet ground, but does not dig clean. Of the late crop a large proportion is stored in the expectation of getting higher prices and for the reason that in the rush of fall work farmers are likely to put off carting the crop to the station. Storage is us houses or barn cellars. The potatoes are sorted before storing and screened to free from dirt. A successful grower reports

alive they should be shipped in attractive

Ergs should be well assorted as to color, size and cleanliness, and with a good con-science as to their freshness. ANDREW J. MITCHELL.

Templeton, N. H.

Champiain Valley Notes. With the mountain tops whitened with snow, some farmers are still cutting the October crop of hay on account of overflow

The apple situation remains much the same as reported last week from Grand Isle County. Buyers pay \$2.50 to \$4 for firsts, and even more, it is said, for fancy Spies. There is a very general report that the proportion of seconds is large. But the total erop is "panning out" fully as large as has been estimated, so that if the whole country so returns in yield, the prices hereabouts may have got fully high enough. Vermont will hardly supply itself with potatoes. Farmers are supplying consumers in the villages at sixty-five cents per bushel.—H. M. P. The apple situation remains me



Good Verment Corn Crops.

The corn crop is the best for several years, in this section. It is not yet all maked, but the fine weather has ripened and cured it, without frost, in excellent

the past few years.

Potatoes were not so good a crop as corn, and not so many were sold as in some seaons. They are bringing sixty to sixty-five

cents per bushel.

Apples are rather a light crop in this immediate vicinity, and are bringing \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel. Butter is bringing twentythree to twenty-five cents per pound and cheese twelve cents. Eggs, twenty-five to thirty cents per dozen.

Rutland County, Vt.

If you pay a man for looking after his cows and producing clean milk, I guarantee that ninety-five per cent. of the farmers will look after the milk better and keep the cows cleaner; but if you do not pay him any more than you do the man who sends in dirty milk can you wonder that he does not take any better care of it?—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph.

We have had no killing froat here yet; in fact, no frost at all this fall.—J. W. Ingham, Bradford County, Pa., Oct. 4.

## New Hampshire Granges.

is in houses or barn cellars. The potatoes are sorted before storing and screened to free from dirt. A successful grower reports for the past five years an average orop of 200 bushels to the acre, costing from eighteen to 46 cents per bushel or an average of a little over twenty-six cents. The average price was fifty-two cents per bushel. The profit per acre ranged from a loss of \$2.33 to a profit of eighty-eight cents, or an average profit per acre of \$64.33.

The Merket End.

Farm crops and products should be arranged in the most attractive manner, as the eye influences the judgment and fancy of the purchaser. Apples should be carefully selected and neatly packed. For foreign trade every barrel should be padded. The same care should be given in regard to all varieties of fruit.

In regard to vegetables, similar attention should be given in securing perfect cleanliness in so far as was possible.

Fowls for market should be in prime condition, neatly dressed and well packed. If alive they should be shipped in attractive

New Hampshire Granges.

Eastern New Hampshire Pomons was inspected by Deputy Bridgman at Farmington, Oct. 12, when Mrs. Lizzie L. Fall, Milton, conducted the following exercises at the afternoon session, that was largely attended. The open-ing song and invocation were followed by an exchange of greetings between Charles Kimball, master of Henry Wilson Grange, and Mrs. Grace Clements Hale, Barrington, Oct. 12, when Mrs. Lizzie L. Fall, Milton, conducted the following exercises at the afternoon session, that was largely attended. The open-ing song and invocation were followed by an exchange of greetings between Charles Kimball, master of Henry Wilson Grange, and Mrs. Grace Clements Hale, Barrington, Oct. 12, when Mrs. Lizzie L. Fall, Milton, conducted the following exercises at the afternoon session, that was largely attended. The file of the same can address on "The Henry Wilson Grange, and Mrs. Grace Clements Hale, Barrington, Oct. 12, when Mrs. Crace Clements Hale, Barrington, Oct. 12, when Mr he local grange.

the local grange.

Blackwater, Andover, had a good attendance Oct. 12, and a refreshing programme. Rev. H. G. Ives had a mock trial for breaking and entering the stores in that town G. W. Stone was the judge; Solomon Dodge, the sheriff; Nathan Woodbury, clerk of the court; and Mrs. Woodbury, foreman of the jury. John F. Emerson was counsel for the prisoner and Roy Tucker represented the State. The jury found evidence to convict the prisoner, but on account of appearances of an unbalanced mind, he was sentenced to the asylum. The remainder of the programme consisted of a fine essay by the Rev. Mr. Ives and a reading by Stella M. Thompson. Ossipee Mountain, Tuttonborough, will dedicate its new hall, Oct. 25, when Carroll County Pomona will meet there.

Arrangements are being made for the thirty-

Pomona will meet there.

Arrangements are being made for the thirty-first annual session of the State Grange to be held in Mechanic's Hall, Manchesser, Dec. 19, 20 and 31. Raliroad rates of one cent a mile have been secured, rooms have been engaged in the building for all of the standing committees, the hall which is the largest public one in the State, has been refitted and will be appropriately decorated, telephone and postal service will be provided and no effort will be spared to make the coming session the most enjoyable and profitable.

GEORGE R. DRAKE.

Manchester, N. H.

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KARL S. BARNES, 82 Water St., Boston, Mass.



## The Markets.

BUSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARBIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW For the west ending Oct. 25, 1908.

Cattle Sheep
MASSACHUSETTS
At Watertown.
O H Forbush.
12
J S Henry.
J S Henry A Glimore Connors cattering H Forbush D Mills Simon M Baggs W Clark Geo Cheney
L Stetson
A Wheeler
F E Keegan
S E Wench
J W Hsworth
T J Moroney
D A Walker
MAINE
At Brighton
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PRICES ON NORTHERN CATTLE. Extras, 55.56@5.75; first quality, 55.25@5.50; second quality, 54.75@5.00; third quality, 54.75@5.00; a few choice single pairs, 55.80@8.00; some of the poorest buils, etc., \$1.50@250. Western steers, 54.50@6.50. Store cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$30@40; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; two-year-olds, \$36@30. Sheep—Per pound, live weight, 2.50@4.00c; extra, 4.60@5.96c; lambs, \$3.00@5.25.

Fat Hogs—Per pound, Western, & Gate, live weight; shotes, whole-sale, —; retail, \$1.50@7.00; country-dressed hogs, & @7c.

Veal Calves-3-974c 7 tb. Hides—Brighton, il@lije # h; country lots, 9]@lec.

Calf Skins-16@18c @ fb; dairy skins, 50@75c. Tallow-Brighton, \*@ 4c P h; country lots, 2@24c. LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

The English market on States cattle rules the same as a week ago: no visible change in price and the market centinues very quiet and devoid of activity. The range on States and Canada cattle is at \$9\cap4014c, d.w. Perhaps the quality is hardly as good as a week 200, as some few cattle were then 12\(\text{c}\)12\(\text{c}\

sheep on her last trip over, on account of a high wave sweeping the deck. Shipments of week were 258 ca ite, 461 sheep.

Shipments and Destinations: On steamer Robemian, for Liverpool, 444 States and 187 Canada cattle by Swift & Co.; 468 do. by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Georgian, for London, 58 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 28 States and 187 Canada cattle by Swift & Co; 100 cattle by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Sachem, for Liverpool, 200 Canada cattle, 461 Canada sheep by Gordon & Ironsides; 259 Canada cattle by G. Bater.

HORSE MARKET.

The general expression of dealers to the effect that the market is in better shape than a week ago. The demand for heavy business horses is especially good, and the supply of such not liberal. The requirements generally satisfactory for horses of 1600@1600 88 for express work. At We'ch & Hall Co. sale stable nearly 60 head of Western and a good supply of nearby horses sold out clean in pairs and single hitch, horses weighing from 1240@1760 8s as \$125 @200 a head; seconds at \$78@180. At Russell's stable a fair and increasing trade, some fine horses disposed of at \$225, and down to \$85. At Myer Abrams & C.J. as a stable, sold 3 cars of horses entire. Of mixed quality, horses adapted for general business purposes, at \$118@15. At Muses Colmar Som's sale stable no cheap horses on sale less than \$58, up to \$275; abjd pones at \$145@100. At Russell's Som's sale stable arrivals of 3 cars of Western, including some big horses; sales sfrom \$16 @776.

Buffalo, average 1050 fbs, at \$2.85 here. O. H. Forbush had in 13 to 20 head of mixed quality and at wide

Commission Merchants and Bealers in POULTRY, GAME, Butter, EGGS, BEANS, etc.

26 Blackstone St., Boston. References: Fancuil Hall National Bank

WE WANT CONSIGNMENTS OF

and all Farm Produce

POULTRY (live and and EGGS

FRED A. JOHNSON & CO.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 135 Atlantic Ave. and 10 Essex Ave. BOSTON, MASS. Weekly markets sent upon request, also stancils

sold 8 slim cattle, of 726 he, at \$1 0°; 7 cown, of 300 heat \$2.20; 14 calves, 100 he, at 70; 1 clim heg. \$5. Goodrich & Brown, 3 famoy cown for \$175 the let; 66 calves, 1100 he, at 40c. M. D. Stockman sold milch cown at \$5.4, \$46 and \$28. E. L. Libby sold 5 choice cown at \$56. \$46 and \$28. E. L. Libby sold 5 choice cown at \$56. \$46 and \$28. E. L. Libby sold 5 choice cown at \$56. \$46 and \$26. E. L. Libby sold 5 cown, \$46 and \$28. E. L. Libby sold 5 cown, \$46 and \$28. E. L. Libby sold 2 choice cown, \$56; 10 at \$96 and 45. J. S. Heary sold 2 choice cown, \$56; 10 at \$96 and 45. J. S. Heary sold 2 choice cown, \$56; 10 at \$96 and 45. J. S. Heary sold 2 choice cown, \$56; 10 at \$96 and 45. J. S. Heary sold 2 choice cown, \$56; 10 at \$96 and 45. J. S. Heary sold 2 choice cown, \$56; 10 at \$96 and 45. J. S. Heary sold 2 choice cown, \$56; 10 at \$96 and 45. J. S. Heary sold 2 choice cown, \$56; 10 at \$96 and 45. J. S. Heary sold 2 choice cown, \$56 calves. Name, 136 and 156 and 156

## BOSTON PRODUCE MARKETS.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKETS

BEANS—N. Y. and Yt., pea, choice, H. P., \$1.73; pea, screened, \$1.60@1.70; do. seconds, \$1.40@1.50; Cal. white, \$2.50; mediums, choice, hand-picked, \$2.10@2.20; do. seconds, \$1.50@1.50; red kidney, \$2.50@2.50. Kidos of the peace of the peace

80c; do. Aroostook Cubbiers and Green Muuntain, pbu., 50c.
POULTRY—Prices quoted here represent price obtained by receivers on Wednesday. Live poultry: Fowia, itself-i-roosters, 8c. Spring chickens, ph. lieg: lig: [ive ducks, ph. h. légibe. Fresh-killed: Stroilers, nearby, large, ph. h. légibe. Fresh-killed: Stroilers, nearby, large, ph. h. légibe. Fresh-killed: Stroilers, nearby, large, ph. h. legife; fair, to good, ph. 14gibe; roasters, 4 hs each, ph. h. legibe; chickens, mixed aises, liegibe; quabs, choice, ph. do., \$2.00g2.00; towis, lagibe; pigeona, ph. doa, \$10g.15; green ducks, ph. h. choice, liegife; Western leed packed: Turkeys, choice, ph. ph. die; cho. cemmon to choice, liegibe; pigeona, ph. doa, \$10g.15; green ducks, ph. choice, ph. ph. die; chicket hereits, liegibe; do docks, ph. liegibe.

VEGETABLES—Bests, native, ph., 750; cabbages, native, ph., \$60g.60; conions, native, ph., \$60g.75; dos., \$1.50; chives, ph., \$60g.75; do., native, ph., \$1.50; chives, ph., \$60g.75; do. native winter, ph. bl., 75c cauliflower, ph. bl., 75c; string beans, native, ph., \$60g.1.50; mint, ph. dox, \$60g. do., white, native, ph., \$60g.1.50; mint, ph. dox, \$60g. do., \$60g. ph., \$6

winter lames, common to choice, \$\pi\$ . 1@0; spring lambs, choice, Eastern, \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$, lifelie; do, common to good, \$\pi\$, \$\pi\$ file: (Western, common to choice, \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$, \$\pi\$ lie; hogs, country dressed, \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$, 7@50.

Buffalo, average 1600 hs, at \$2.50 here. O. H. Forbush had in 11 to 20 heat of mixed quality and at wide range of prices.

Mich Cows and Springers—Prices fairly sustained on the good qualities, with an abundance on the market. The better class selling from \$50-@50 mostly.

Fat Hogs—Market within range of last week. The Western at \$1,951c, 1. w.; local bogs at 61,370, d. w.

Sheep and Lambs—Not as many on the market as a week ago, probably in consequence of the rise in prices on Western. For best sheep the market has advanced \$5 \( \text{P} \) in, and on best lambs 10c \$2 100 he higher, not quite that difference on inferior grades. On Western sheep the range \$4.50@\dots \text{P} \) 2 www. a few tops at \$5.50. Lambs at \$5.00@\dots \text{P} \) 30 be higher, not quite that difference on inferior grades. On Western sheep the range \$4.50@\dots \text{P} \) 2 www. a few tops at \$5.50. Lambs at \$5.00@\dots \text{P} \) 30 be higher, not quite that difference on inferior grades. On Western sheep the range \$4.50@\dots \text{P} \) 2 www. a few tops at \$5.50. Lambs at \$5.00@\dots \text{P} \) 30 be higher, not quite that difference on inferior grades. On Western sheep the range \$4.50@\dots \text{P} \) 2 www. a few tops at \$5.50. Bone native sheep at \$2.60@\dots \text{P} \) 3 in b. a few tops at \$5.00@\dots \text{P} \) 3 heaps, 10 sheep, 30 bbs, at 39c.

Veal Calves—Market fully as strong as last week and demand good; no lack of purchases at steady prices. Nims & Holbrook, 100 calves, of 13 hs, at 60c.

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

Maine—Farmington Live Stock Company, 100; Goodrich & Brown, \$2; E. R. Foye, 17; W. Stanley, 12; G. W. Weston, 12; Gould & Rootneon, 22; A. D. Kilby, 30; M. O. Stackman, 21; W. B. Dasey, 19; M. D. Holt, 30; C. E. Hanson, \$6; F. O. Thompson, 65; E. L. Libby, 30.

New Hampshire—Foss & Canney, 4; J. Y. Keaser, 12 while \$60.00 to \$6

G. W. Weston, 12; Gould & Robinson, 21; A. D. Rilby, 30; M. D. Stockman, 21; W. B. Dasey, 19; M. D. Holt, 30; C. E. Hanson, 50; F. O. Thompson, 62; E. L. Libby, 20 F. L. Libby, 30.

New Hampshire—Foss & Campsy, 4; J. Y. Keaser, 3; J. A. Marble, 12; Cotton & Seaver, 3; A. F. Jones & Co., 90; G. S. Peavey, 14; Wood & Mo.rs., 75; Culien & Walkace, 70; Nuns & Holbrock, 14d.

Vermont—Fre1 Savage, 81; R. E. French, 50; balance on train, 70; B. H. Oumbs, 87; W. A. Ricker, 37; B. F. Ricker, 30; Goodrich & Co., 45; F. S. Atwood, 30; J. S. Henry, 33,

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 70; O. H. Purbush, 1; J. Laker & Son, 20; H. A. Glimore, 25; R. Conners, 45; scattering, 17b; D. Simon, 20; A. M. Baggs, 50; D. W. Clark, 21; George Cheney, 22; L. Sietson, 30; A. Western backs, 31.46(31.50; Fork: Long, clear, Best Western pure, 76(30; conspound, 54(30); Fork: Long, clear, Best Western backs, 31.46(31.50; For

TALLOW—Olly, 4466; country, 5666; bone, 466 56. Gresce, house, 4666. FRATHERS—Hen, P. B. 5467c; duck, 2668c; posse,

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES—Pure dry lead, \$ 3., 36 Me; turpentine, \$ gal., 26076; putty, \$ 3., 16620; planter of parts, \$ bbl., \$2.5062.50; whiting \$ 3., 1680; alcohol, word, \$ gal., 70676; mixed point, \$

THE BAIRY MARKETS.

fair to good, heating; Wisconsin twins, cheeten, if it 186126.

Stock of buster and came in Quincy Market Gold Storage Company, Oct. 21: Butter, 251,730 pantages; int year, 251,730 pentages. Ings., 251,250 cheet; hat year, 151,165 chees. In Bacteria Cold Storage Company, Oct. 21: Butter, class pentages; less year, 151,165 chees. In Bacteria Cold Storage Company, Oct. 21: Butter, class pentages; less year, 45 x2 pentages; less year, 45 year,

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 22. Cheese sold at 11c. Utics, h. Y., Oct. 25. Cheese sold at 11gc; butter at

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO MARKET. Tubacco is king in this valley yet awhile so far as the most of as are concerned. A few days ago one would have thought there was nothing in this town but onlons, and, to be frank about it, they did carry

Stanner Georgias, for London, As estate by Morrise Ref Company; 28 States and 29 Canades cattle by Swift & Oc.; 100 cattle by J. A. Hathaway. On teamer Scheme, for Liverpool, 200 Canade cattle, etc. (Company); 28 States and 20 Canade cattle, etc. (Company); 28 States and 29 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade cattle by Canade sheep by Georgia (Company); 28 Canade cattle by Canade cattl

the S. & M. R. R. in this town there were loaded into ears and subped away from Oct. 10 ON 20 minory. In the complete deep from Oct. 10 ON 20 minory. In the complete deep from Oct. 10 ON 20 minory. In the complete deep from Oct. 10 ON 20 minory or the season were shipped I have not been considerably exceed the productive capacity or six hundred bushels.

This last week has seen quite a number of tobacco buyers around, but so far I have not heard of their buying a single too in this vicinity. In some cases they have present the growers to give them a price, and when they have given a price is made one thin that they do not care to sell. Most of them will not even put any price upon their crops, anying that they were going to see the crop in the bands before Official in 10 oct. 10

APPLES WANTED Ship to us and we will get yo on market price and make you

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

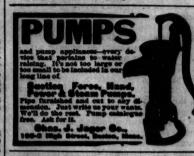
Boston, Oct. 26. Flour, spring patents, \$4.9698.25; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$3.9698.95; winter wheat patents, \$4.8668.10; rys Sour, \$5.0000.25; Ornham Sour, \$2.0000.25; Ornham Sour, \$2.0000.2

The cost of filing silos was estimated by the Illinois Station from records obtained from nincteen farms in the various parts of the State and the figures showed a range of forty to seventy-six costs per ton, the average being fity-six costs.

AN AUTHORITY OF TURBSCULOSIS.

## Milk Route For Sale and Farm To Let.

A well established route that sells during the summer 300 quarte a day at \$ 10 10 cents; winter route from 100 quarts upward; with 2 milk wagons and apparatus complete; 16 cows, slic filed, etc. PARM TO LET-9 barns and 2 houses with 15 acres under cuitivation, good pasturage of 100 acres. Must be closed to settle an extate. Address for particulars MILK ROUTE, P (). Rox 1985 Rocton Mass.



UNDULATA STOCK FARM HARRY WEISSINGER & SON.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Breeders of

# Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Heatherbleoms, etc. Cattle that were selected because of their choice blood lines and individual excellence. Three high-class bulls in service, the prize-winning WOOD-LAWN ADMIBAL, the noted breeding sire BELL'S ECLIPSEE and GAY HERO. Have young buils by Protection of the state of the HERO. Have young bulls by Prince

# Percheron Stallions W and once for Ferches, some single must be seen persone. Apply with reference to M. M. OOAD. Persone. No.: AND

Mares For Sale at Reasonable Prices E. F. MURRAY.

EL PASO, ILL. NAPOLEON, OHIO.

NO COMBINES OR TRUSTS IN CUTAWAYS CLARK'S REVERSIBLE
BUSH and BOG PLOW
Outs a track of ft wide,
I ft. deep, Will plow a
now-out forces,
Beaut for virtulars.
CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,
Higgsomm, Cons., U. S. A.

The Famous Greystone Kennels OFFER

# Noted Collies at Stud

stone Fanghe-Ballagh, undoubtedly the best pair of American-brods alive. Fee, \$30; Club Hembers, \$15. At the beeding above this year we went 35 firsts and 35 specials. Young Stock and Brood Sitches in who p for sale. M. BUBBELL, Manager, Yonkove, F. Y.

Imerican Jersey Cattle Club. OFFICES-6 W. 17TH ST. NEW TORK.

President - Minds of the Control of

L. Yoseps, Spring N. H. L. Winson, Grossythe, B. L. Sp. and Trimitering Agraha

Service of the servic

PROBATE COURT.

To the heire-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. HUAE, late of Lincoln, in said County, de-

persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. HUAR, last of Lincoln, in said County, deceased H. HUAR, last of Lincoln, in said County, deceased has been presented to said Court, for Frobate, by Emma L. Hear, who prays that letter testamentary may be issued to her, the exceutrix therein named, without giving a curety on her official bend.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1998, at hime o'clock in the forencom, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said positioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusurars FLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Houten, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourin day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and free.

W. R. ROGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of RENAIAH MORSE, late of Hollisten, in said County, de-

MORSE, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased, WHEREAS, certain instruments, purporting to be the last will and testament—and one condicil—of said deceased, have been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Willard B. Morse, who prays that lettera testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause. If any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three vecessive weeks, in the Massachusette Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing postpaid or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate were niays, at least, before said Court. Witness, Charles J. Mointies, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

# FARMERS' WANTS

Farmers' Want Department is established to allot the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc also Reip or Stuation Wanted. There is a charge of care of the sale of the

WANTED—Work on a farm for a boy fifteen, accus tomed to milking and care of cows. A good home preferred to high wage. Address, 300 M 121, ₩ T-mple μisce, B aton. OR Saie—Prkin ducks and drakes. Rankin's im-mense strain. April hatched. \$1.00 each. L. HOPE, Route 2, Phop hegan, Ma.

CANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES—Try this fer-tilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterboro, Canada. ERRETS and Coilie Pups. Circular free. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Penn.

DEACH TREES—No. 1 at 2 cents medium size at 2 cents and No. 2 at 15 cents each Trees kep dormant until after May 15. Circular free. R. St JOHNSTON, Bex —, Mtockley, Del. EDDING announcements and invitations, correct style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromheld Street, Secton, Mass.

ERECHIRES—Combination's Rest 62881—First in class and hampion at 1992 International Live Stock Exposition—four yearings and four spring boars for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND Woodside Frem, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A chance for sheep men. A partner for sheep raising in a large or small way. Sheep partye twelve months a year on the native grasses only. Lands cheep, we acres now under wire fonce. Orrespondence selicited. J. L. LA BRUCE, Plantwalle, S. C.

PALMER & PALMER (Edgewood Farm), breeders of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Princeton, Ill. NGUS of choice quality and breeding at reasonable prices. Circular. Bayard Bros , Waynesburg, Pa. NGUS females of all ages for sale; the world's best breed. The exist to naveold all the bulls. P. A. Lambird, Route 4, Wheeler, Ill.

WANTED—A good reliable man to work on stock farm. A good place for the right man; no booser. Shady Lane Stock Farm, Springfield, Minn SITUATION Wanted-Young man, single, good habits, graduate Okia. Agricultural College, reared on farm; have had some experience with live stock. J. W. Thornberry, Williamette, Ure.

MANTED—Fifty young mules one year old, in good bealthy condition and in good flesh; from good look. Augrese, with price for each and nearest R R. station. Manager Curl's Neck Farm, Cotman, Va

SPRING BROOK SPOUK FARM. Berkshires—
few very choice-bred gitts and boars old enougher service for sale yet. These will be priced to sale they must so to make room for litters how coming. J. M. HÖDSON, Manager, Montpeller, O.

WHITE PLYMOUTH BOCKS—Have a few choice occurred for sale; also eggs, slie for ik, MRS. HIRAM HOWELL, R. No. I, Winona, Minn. CULL-BLOODED COACH HORSES—Imported from Germany; pedigrees furnished. Address DEBERG & REDENIUS, Dike, Is.

GOS-S1 per 15, 55 per 10t. Single-combed Brown Legiorns and Black Minoreas, kept on separate rm. ED M. Lasater, Norris City, Ill. DEIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best lay ing hea there is. Eggs, 18, 31; 30, 51.75; 50, 52.50; 58, 55 A. KLEIN, R. S., Campbellsport, Wis. PHOIOE Light Brahms Eggs, for hatching, \$1 for \$1.78. W. F. BUNNELL, Houte, 2

MONEY IN EGGS - S. C. B. Leghorns. My method and farm range has developed layers with vigor. If eggs produce layers. One-third fancier's price and better layers. Ji per 20, 23 per 60, 23 per 100, 25 er 20, 25. per 20, 3. per 20, 3.

ORKSHIRES—Stred by S. H. Coister Eclipse grand champion at St. Louis Exposition. D. Kil-gran, Eikhert, Ind. DARRED ROUKS Prine-winners wherever shown; great laying strain. Eggs, \$1.90 and \$1 per \$15 UNANTERS J. (100)R. Warysville, Non.

BERDEN-Augus Cattle-All fashionable strain in herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale at a mas at reasonable prices. T. J. VIDLER, Pane, Il UTTLES Stock Form soils Angus buils of quality chemp; half price to settlers on our lands in extremely and Geode. Centies, Michigan.

WOODLAWN Herd of Aberdeen-Angus extile, ten buils and ferty cown and betters for sale at res-combine prises. Come and see for write to BENTON GARINGRE, Washington C. E., Ohio. NGUS Buils are money-makers, producing baby beef and market toppers. I offer them and heli-rs. J. P. VISSERING, next & deckrey, Ill.

MORGAN STALLIONS

A tow STRECTLY OMOTOR sound and large medical STALLEGARS, 5 to 7 years oil, overy one a chew horse; of my own breeding. I won 19 presentation at St. Louis Expectation, including Frontier Champtonship for exhibitor, Prince low for quality, L. L. DURSET, Anchorage (near Louisville), Ky.

Middle finger—Take 6 stitches from the ord on opposite sides, pick up 4 stitches from the forefinger, add 4 stitches between middle and fourth finger, knit 15 patterns, narrow and finish off.

Fourth finger-The same as middle finger

ugar or a piece of bread three times a day. Crude oil will not upset the stomach like other oils, such as cod liver oil. This is probably because it is taken in small doses. I know a young man who has gained over thirty pounds in less than eight months by this treatment, and who had always been delicate before, but now enjoys good health. Another man I know of went from a mere shadow up to 210 pounds. Taken during the winter months it will often prevent many colds. Of course, some will not gain weight on it as readily as others.

# Starch in Jelly.

sometimes with a high grade article, in order that the color may be permanent when exposed to light for long periods of time on grocers' shelves.

Natural fruit jellies become liquid on being warmed. A spoonful dissolves readily in warm water, although considerable time is required with those that are especially firm. The small fruits contain practically no starch, as applies do, and the presence of starch in a jelly indicates that some apple julce has been used in its preparation. Starch may be detected as follows: Dissolve a teaspoonful of jelly in a half teacupful of hot water, heat to beiling and add, drop by drop, while stirring with a teaspoon, a solution of potassium permanganate until the solution is almost coloriess. Then allow the solution is almost coloriess. Then allow the solution to cool and add a single drop of tincture of iodine. If starch is present a clear blue color is produced. Artificially colored jellies are sometimes not decolorized by potassium permanganate. Even without decolorizing, however, the blue color can usually be seen. Both potassium permanganate and tincture of iodine can, of course, be secured at any drug store.

drug store.

For the detection of glucose, a teaspoonful of the jelly may be dissolved in a glass tumbler or bottle in two or three tablespoonfuls of water. The vessel in which the jelly is dissolved may be placed in a vessel of hot water if necessary to hasten the solution. In case a jam or marmalade is being examined, the mixture is filtered to separate the insoluble matter. The solution is allowed to cool, and an equal volume, or a little more, of strong alcohol is added. If the sample is a pure fruit product the addition of alcohol causes no precipitation, except that a very slight amount of plateld bodies

is thrown down. If glucose has be

The Workbox.

LADIES' KNITTED GLOVES.

One-half skein knitting worsted, and four rather small-sized knitting needles.

Cast one 5 sittobes for wrist, it on each of two needles and 20 on one. Rib 2 plain. purl 2 alternately for two inches, or until the wrist is the desired length. Then two plain rows.

3d row—One plain, 1 purl alternately. Repeat last 3 rows 5 times. Now 1 plain row.

Next row—One plain, 1 purl.

Next row—One plain, 2 stitches between the second and third sittoh of first needle.

Next row—Plain.

3d row—Widen first after the second stitch, knit 1 sittch, then widen 1 stitch, finish row plain.

Begin the pattern again by 1 purl, 1 plain. 2nd row—Widen it stitch has the widening stitches of the 3rd row, so that the widening stitches of the 3rd row, so that the widening stitches of the 3rd row, so that the widening at the base of the thumb broadens out one on and 30 on one. This includes the 2z sittches on the first 2 sittches on the first 2 sittches on the first 2 sittches of the first needle, silp the 2z sittches on a thread to the used for the threm, Add 4 extra stitches, after the 2 just knitted, join the needles together and knit round and round until the pattern has been knitted first preference in the needles together and knit round and round until the pattern has been knitted first preference in the needles together and knit round and round until the pattern has been knitted first preference and the first preference in the first patterns before narrowing off. The narrowing is the same for all the fingers. In the 2d plain row after the last pattern knit 2p plain, then narrow, 2 plain, narrow agrain; continue in this way all around. Knit i row plain, then narrow very other stitch until there are just 6 left; alip these on a thread of yarn, draw all around. Knit i row plain, then narrow very other stitch until there are just 6 left; alip these on a opposite sides, plow up at a stitches on the needles. There are now 26 stitches on the needles together and knit round and conductive the preferenc

stirred has an acid (sour) taste.

A fresh piece of white woolen cloth is boiled in the liquid and thoroughly washed. If this piece of cloth has a distinct color, the food under examination is colored artificially. This color may be a coal tar derivative or it was he can of the artistics. ative or it may be one of the vegetable colors (prepared from certain lichens) now largely used with foods. If of the latter class, the dyed fabric is usually turned bine

Fourth finger—The same as minus.

Fourth finger—Pick up four stitches from the fourth finger and add to the 16 on the sord, knit il patterns, narrow and finish.

Thumb—Pick up 4 stitches where 4 were made for the hand, narrow them off soon as possible, leaving 22 stitches for the thumb, knit 10 pattern, narrow and finish. These directions are for the left-hand glove. To make right-hand one, reverse the position of the thumb so as to bring it on the right instead of the left hand.

EVA M. NILES.

To Grow Stout.

Any one who is thin and wishes to take and flash can do so by the use of crude oil.

The Use of Lemens.

A correspondent some time ago furnished the following recipe as a new cure for consumption: "Put a dozen whole lemens in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), and the pal
The cap scents the hair and gives it that the pal
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atable, and drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity, and use five or six a day until better, then begin and use a dozen again. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course, as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions, and we know you will never recree it if there is any so many. Follow these directions, and we know you will never regret it if there is any help for you. Only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both the patients were given up by the physicians, and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were oured by using lemons according to directions we have stated.

One ledy in particular was helwatden and fingers in the oil and anat it in along the first the relation of the oil.

The castor oil treatment is best of all. But there are those who prefer the evil to polish or hard cil.

But there are those who prefer the evil to polish or hard cil.

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But there are those who prefer the evil to polish or hard cil.

For these persons sweet oil is a very good substitute. To use it part the hair is now the possibility that the oid, broken-down horse that are shipped from Loudon in large numbers to Ecterdam are imported to other Dr. W. D. Bigalow of the United States Bureau of Chemistry tells how to detect starch in jelly as follows: The present generation has seen a great increase in the number and diversity of prepared foods that make the number and diversity of prepared foods that make the number and diversity of prepared foods that make the number and diversity of prepared foods that mere formerly prepared chiefly or entirely in the home may now be secured of the grocer ready for the table. A great burden has thus been lifted from the shoulders of the housewife, but her responsibilities have not been lessened. A study must be made of the subject of prepared food if her table is to be supplied with foods of the same quality as those that "mother used to make." Home-made jellies are made from fruit juice and granulated sugar, and jams from the pulped fruit and sugar. Some manufacturers aim to produce an article that is equal to the home made in every respect, while others supply the demand for cheaper goods by using lower priced substitutes for the fruit or angar, or both. Thus apple juice, or a solution prepared from dried-apple cores and peelings, is often used where higher priced fruits are understood to be employed, and glucose is frequently used in place of sugar.

Jallies and jams are both commonly adulterated with preservatives (usually salloylic acid and benzole acid), coloring matter and glucose. It fidual coloring matter is frequently employed, sometimes to give a 60-titious appearance to relatively obeap goods, sometimes with a high grade article, in order that the color may be permanent when exposed to light for long periods of time on grocers' shelves.

Natural fruit jellies become liquid on being warmed. A spoonful dissolves readily in. warm water, although considerable time is required with those that are especially firm. The small fruits contain practically in a starch, an apples do, and the presence of starch in a jelly indicates that some conditions has been used in its preparation.

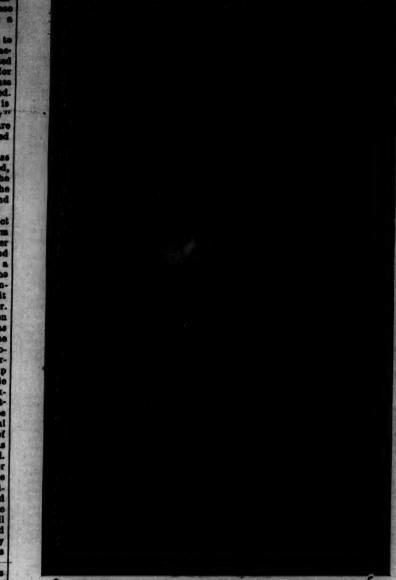
In the last stages of consumptio

"It doesn't matter what color your hair is these days provided it has a shine to it," said a hair culturist. "Dress your hair so as to suit your face, and you will be pretty. The hair acts as a frame to the face, and if the face be well framed it will surely be attended.

tractive.

"The hair should be waved thoroughly once a week. It should be gone over in the middle of the week, and when the waves have fallen flat they should be trengthened. This takes only a few minutes. The hair thus treated holds its wave for a full week.

"The matter of shining hair depends upon the shampoo. The hair should be weeked with water case in two weeks, no oftener. Even then it should not be washed the compliky.



MR. EMERSON BOUGH. Author of "Heart's Desire." Copyright, 1985, by The Macmillan Company.

"The cap scents the hair and gives it that lasting odor which women like. It is nec-sessary to do this only two or three times a

"Women who have thin spots coming in their hair or whose hair is inclined to turn gray can arrest the progress of the evil by treating the scalp scientifically.

"The easter oil treatment is best of all. But there are those who prefer the evil to the remedy. They cannot endure the odor of the oil.

put the oil on thick enough to run. Use as little as you can. Go over the whole scalp until it is lightly oiled in this manner.

"Hair that is turning white should be ventilated and should be treated with oil. This will nourish the roots and bring back the color."—New York Sun.

# TOMATO MARMALADE.

Pare four quarts of ripe tomatoes. Cut six lemons in halves lengthwise and then slice them very thin. Seed one cup of raisins. Weigh out four pounds (eight cupe) of granulated sugar. Put all the ingredients into a preserving tettle in layers. Heat slowly to the boiling point. Then simmer until the mixture is of the consistency of marmalade. No one flavor should be recognizable. Seal while hot. The recipe makes about 36 quarts.

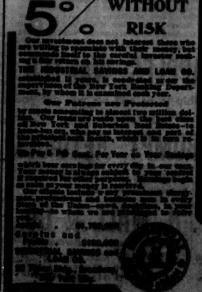
Put a quart of milk in a double

coffee should be freely sprinkled among and over the newspapers before they are lighted. The heat extracts the aroma and disinfecting qualities of the coffee, which purifies the room, while the warmth esgandered is very fleeting. Don't put a sharp kuffe into the pan with other dishes or utensils. Out fingers are a great inconvenience in doing housework.

Practice deep breathing whenever it is possible. It will make a woman more graceful and healthy. It will develop the chest and breaden the shoulders. Take the chest measurements today, practice the deep breathing from five to six times daily, and remeasure in six weeks.

dease, and cabbage because its tissue is "over-den with manure." Most is to be used only as stimulant, like alcohol, and beer is used for its alt, but preferably in the form of the old Eng-th beer, which was really mait tea.

# **Historical**



10, N. Y.

## Protection of Birds

We desire to call the attention of bird hunters to the change made last winter in the open season on upland birds, by which the opening of the shooting season on quall is changed to Nov. 1, instead of Oct. 1, as formerly.

It is well known that the severity of the tast two winters proved very destructive to bird. He season of the Legislature were so deeply impressed with the necessity for radical measures to save the few qualiformaining in the covers that they wisely look of the month of October from the shooting season of these birds. Reports received at this office the last month from two hundred towns in the State furnish absolute proof that in nearly every section of the State qualifare very searce. This is a distinct loss to the farmer as well as the sportsman. We urge all citizens to see to it that the law is observed.

We wish also to call attention to a new law passed last winter which relates to unnaturalized foreigners, under which they are required to take out a license to hunt. If strictly enforced this will put a stop to the wanton killing of everything that files by those foreign-born persons who have committed depredations on bird and animal life as well as property for several years past. The price of a license is \$15. We earnestly request every citizen to cause the arrest of all foreigners found hunting without a ficense, unless they are duly naturalized. In case there is no game warden at hand, see that the local officers, policemen, aberiffs and their deputies and constables, attend to that part of their duty, the enforcement of the game laws, which is incumbent upon them just as much as the enforcement of other laws.

Violations of game laws reported to this office will receive prompt attention. Citch posters and pocket manuals of fish and game laws may be obtained by calling, or by written application.

H. H. Kumall, Secretary.

— Inventor Edison in New York declares Americans sleep too much, eat too much and work too little, and gives few hours of rest, small meals and strenuous labor as a recipe for

During the week just closed there have twenty-six homicides in Mississippi, which

During the week just closed there have on twenty-six homicides in Mississippi, which quals the worst weakly record of the year.

The New Orleans yellow fever reports to it. its show new cases fifteen; total to date, it; deaths, three; total to date, its; new dissections, four; cases under treatment 130; see discharged, 2766. The rush of New Orleans only to their home continues, particularly before the continues, particularly the continues.

—The tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, Nov. 9-11. Among the speakers are Secretary James Wilson, Superintendent George McKerrow of the Wissonsin institutes. Prof. W. C. Latta, La Fayette, Ind., Prof. J. C. Hardy of the Mississippi Agricultural College, President K. L. Butterfield of the Rhode Island College, F. E. Dawley of New York State, and others. This meeting had been originally planned to be held in Louisiana, but the place of meeting was changed on account of the yellow fever in

Booding.

Resembere in this paper will be found an arvertisement of Amatite Roofing, which many of our readers have already used. It somes in rolls so that any one can lay it easily. Sufficient mails and coment to complete the job are placed incide of each roll. Its price is exceptionally low, and it is just the kind of a roof that a thrifty farmer will appreciate. A free sample and interesting booklet will be sent for the asking to any of our readers who will write at once. Address the National Coal Tar Company, 277 Franklin street, Boston.

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D. D. | WORME, Bots, Grube. E. E. COUGHE, Colds, Influence, Influence, Influence,

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## poetry.

LOVE I THOUGHT.

Love began in glow of light: Love was glorious in array; All creation was so bright— Life was like a holiday!

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Through the sammer laughter reigned With the flowers and the birds; Love its fancy well sustained, Bweet its looks and wise its words!

But the sun at eve went down; Shortened rays the autumn brought; Where for me its first renows, Love was like the sun I thought! WILLIAM BRUNTON.

THE LADIES AID. We've put a fine addition on the good old church

WILD ASTERS. WILD ASTERS.

Like mimic stars along the upland lanes
They march in multitudes; a galaxy
In proud imperial purple, yet to me
Modest they are despite their royal stains.
Soon the chill drench of gusty autumn rains
Will mar their beauty, yet some empery
They will retain (unhaunted by the bee)
Till frost, the miser, counts his final gains.

Then will their light be quenched, as when the

morn Despoils the night of its aerial flowers; Dotting the slopes, forsaken and forlorn, Yet valorous, they will wait the fatal blow. The deathstroke of those melancholy hours That fold the earth in their wan shroud of

snow.
—Clinton Scollard, in the N. Y. Sun. AS ALWAYS.

The wild hawk to the wind-swept sky,
The deer to the wholesome wold,
And the heart of a man to the heart of a maid As it was in the days of old.
—Rudyard Kipling.

# Brilliants.

Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life unto thy neighbor's creed has lent
All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone.
—Raiph Waldo Emerson.

Who seeks for heaven alone to save his soul, May keep the path, but will not reach the goal While he who walks in love may wander far, Yet God will bring him where the blessed are. —Henry van Dyke.

"Jesus, I fain would find
Thy seal for God in me,
Thy yearning pity for mankind,
Thy burning charity.
"In me Thy Spirit dwell!
In me Thy mercy move!
So shall the fervor of my seal
Be the pure flame of love."

To soar to some great height of sac Porgots the daily round, Where little cares abound, And shakes off little duties while aloft."

Adrift on Time's retentiess tide,
As waves that follow waves, we git
God grant we leave upon the shore
Bome waif of good it lacked before;

## Miscellaneous.

who for a time went bilthely on her way, unaware that she had been marked for the sertifice. Mrs. Falwerth lost so time. She attacked Clarence with feminine circumicention.

"What a popular girl Grace Wilden is!" she remarked ferveatly. "Every one seems to admire her. You know her, don't you, deer?" Clarence continued to soowl into the mirrer as he manipulated his neektle. "Who? Oh, yes!" he growled. "I know her. What the dickens is the matter with this blamed tie, anyhow?" This was not encouraging, yet his mother did not despair. She cultivated Grace's mether; she asked them to dinner; she inveigled Clarence into taking her to call upon the Wilden family in the evening. The polite cerdiality of Grace and the civilized urbanity of her sor did not write her as merely the everyday usage of good society—it threw her into excited raptures. They liked each other! So she settled dewarter earnest work to throw them together more and more.

Thal it, we paid for information, why we placked to the contract of the contra

That mud ples always have to be made just

pleasant day,
And then you ask some boys and girls to come
around and play. You mix some mud up in a pail, and stir it with

a stick; It mustn't be a bit too thin—and not a bit too

your hand,
And bake 'em on a nice flat board, and myl ; but
they are grand!
—Carolyn Wells, in St. Nicholas.

A Small's Ways.

One day I found a small in the woods. He was crawling on a mossy log. His shell was glossy and of a light beown color. The small, too, was pale brown. He looked soft, as if he had been made out of jelly. He had a pair of herns thrust out from the front of his head, to warn him of

out from the front of his head, to warn him of danger.

When I picked up the shell, Mr. Snail quickly tucked himself out of sight inside. I took the shell home in my pecket, and at night laid it out on my table. In the merning it was gone.

Looking about the room, I found the snail climbing up the wall, half way to the ceiling. I stood on a chair, touched him gently on the head, and, in a fright, he drew into his shell, and it fell from the wall late my hand.

Then I took a large china dieb, and put in it a nice stone from the breek. The stene had little lichens and bits of water weeds on it. I put water in the dish. Then I set the snail on the stone.

ing of a leaf, and a horse will saiff at it and turn up his upper lip as though it had the most detastable edorou the face of the earth. Locusts will pass it by, though they may eat every other green thing in sight, and there is no surer way to drive moles away from a lawn than to plant a few castor beans here and there.

—A tale is told of a Kaneas minister, a great precisionist in the use of words, whose exactness semetimes destroyed the force of what he was saying. On one occasion, in the ceurse of an elequent prayer, he pleaded: "O Lordi waken thy cause in the hearts of this congregation and give them new cyes to see and new impulse to deliend down thy lev-er or leever, according to Webster's or Worcoster's distionary, whichever thou usest, and pay them into activity."

—Kaneas is not the only State that beasts of its corn. Listen to filesouri: "The cornstalk brought to town last Saturday by A. R. Fratwell is undoubtedly the biggest specimen of corn ever grown anywhere in this part of the country," says the theidon (Mo.) Enterprise: "The stalk of corn is eighteen feet and six inshes in height, two feet from the ground has a girth eight inches, and its weight exceeds twenty-three pounds. To just what dimensione it might have grown had it not been brought to an untimely end by Mr. Fretwell, it is hard to say. On Raturday morning the huge cornutally along the telephone cable which creases Main

THE TIDES.—"E. S.T.": The accepted theory is that the meen is the deminating cause through yit differential attraction upon the opposite sides of the carth, drawing the nearer water away from the carth under the moon fur the product tion of high water large, and in like manner drawing the carth away from the opposite waters for the production of high water manife. The smaller tidal effect of the sun's attraction becomes noticeable mainly as modifying the lunar tide, increasing it in the pring tides and decreasing it at leaps, and further modifying it is the priming and lagging of the tides.

SUME IN TRIE UNIVERSE.—"C. N.": There are other suns in apace that are infinitely larger than the one which gives us heat, light and life. The star Arcturus, which is known to be a sun for a feraway system of planets, is 11,500,000 times farther removed from us than is our solar luminary. His diameter is sevenly-one million and his ofreunference about 250,000,000 millon. Our sun is but 500,000 miles in diameter, a fact which proves that Arcturus is at least 50,000 times greater in bulk than is our "great orb of day."

CHRESTIAN AND HIMDU BRLINDS IN IN-

decreasing it at league, and surther modifying it in the primiting and lagging of the tides.

SUBS LY THE UNIVARIEL—"C. R.": There are other suns in space that are infinitely larger than the one which gives in heat. High and life. The six afternare, which its known to be a sun for a farsiway system of planets, in 1,500,000 times farther removed from us then is our olar luminary. His diameter is evenity-one million and his circumference shout 324,000,000 mile. On the contract has a contract the contract here is stricting, according to George William Knox, in the Chanaquas. Other in the soul strict, and the contract here is stricting, according to George William Knox, in the Chanaquas. Other is the soul is uncreated, and that it has already and the substance of the soul enters an observal state "where it will continue to live forewer. Christians suppose that at death the soul is uncreated, and that it has already action forewer, but Hindus think of dectaments and the contract where is stricting according to George William Knox, in the Chanaquas. Other to live forewer. Christians suppose that at death the soul is uncreated, and that it has already action forewer, but Hindus think of dectaments and the contract here is stricting according to George William Knox, in the Chanaquas where the soul enters "an observal state "where it will continue of the contract here is stricting according to George William Knox, in the Chanaquas where the soul enters "an observal state "where it will continue of the soul enters "an observal state "where it will continue of the soul enters "an observal state "where it will continue forewer, but Hindus think of declar markets and the stricting and the

# Gems of Thought.

## Dovular Science.

## Jastion Motes.

tan gown was conspicuous in the shopping district early in the week. The skirt was laid in fine plaits in groups of ave. The skirt was untrimmed, save for several rows of sitching above the deep hem. The waist was cut round to thow a gaimpe of cycleted batiste, a fiat collar cuttising the decollete. The bodies was plaited down the front, two strapa buttoning across. A folded girdle of dark blue velvet was in evidence. The aleeves were full either puffs, and long gloves of dark blue kid were worn.

« Another pretty gown was of black and white shepberd's pisid, of which we have not yet grown tired, it appears. The skirt was boxplaited, the edges of the plaits being stitched as far as the kness. The full bodies was laid in small side plaits from the shoulders, the plaits extending halfway down the waist. The neck was cut in a scalleped square, and had an embroidered linen guimpe and collar. With the gown was worn a very wide beit of turquoise bus leather fastened with a brase busile. The color was repeated in a neeklace of turquoise beads worn around the neek. The smartest of marquise hats accompanied this costume. The material was black equ, and the only trimming three short black cotrich tips, gracefully disposed.

" The first view of the millinery coenings is

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## The Horse.

The Horse for Market.

The Horse for Market.

For immediate purposes of work a horse should be at least five years old, well matured and well broken. Immature horses, under five years of age, do not stand work well upon the city pavementa, hence are likely to sell at a depreciated price. There is, however, a good and growing demand for well-bred, well-formed, strongly-developed, sound, active, heavy draft geldings udder five years of age to be fattened for markets by men who make a specialty of that business. Such horses are classed as "Feeders" in the market.

It has well been said that "a good horse is a good color," but there is some discriminations.

is a good color," but there is some discrimination against "washy" colors, pink noses, "flea-bitten" gray, white and "mealy" bay herses. A solid gray color in horses of "French bloed" will outsell black by \$50, or over that figure in some instances. Carriage teams sell best when matched as regards color as well as other requisite points.

Horses offered for sale should be groomed, but foretops, manes and tails should be left intact. A clipped or "roached" horse is likely to be regarded as "second-hand" in any large horse market. Vice injures the value of the horse so

afflicted and any serious defect or unsound-ness speedily will be detected and have the same effect. It especially is desirable that the feet of all horses should be properly cared for, so that at marketable age the cared for, so that at marketable age the horse may appear to the best possible advantage. Horses notably unsound as regard wind, limbs or feet should not be forwarded to the market. They will surely prove an expense to the shipper. The average life of a sound horse used steadily upon the streets of a city is a feet and a street. the streets of a city is five years; the un-sound or weak-footed horse wears out in considerably less time.

City horse dealers and commission men are excellent judges of horseflesh as are most of the professional buyers to whom they sell country horses. Good points in-stantly are noticed and estimated at their proper value. Departures from sound or desirable conformation, quality, action, condition or temperament as surely diminish the value of a horse in the market. Breeders, therefore, should carefully study what has been set down elsewhere in this bulletin relative to conformation of light and draft horses and learn to avoid defects that depreciate the market prices of horses.

Blemishes such as unsightly barb-wire wound scars, mutilated ears, lips or noswound sears, mutilated ears, lips or nos-trils should be avoided so far as possible, and to this end barb wire fences should be done away with on every farm where horses are bred and reared.—A. S. Alexander, Dane

## Breeders Notes.

Three stallions have paced miles in public in 1.50‡, viz., Star Pointer, Dan Patch and Audubon Boy. Star Pointer, Dan Paten and Audubon Boy. Star Pointer is a member of the noted Hal family of pacers, but Dan Paten and Audubon Boy are both trotting-bred and both are inbred to Geo ge Wilkes

Dan Patch is a wonder. He paced the middle half of the mile in 56% seconds when he reduced his record to 1.55¢ at Lexington on the 7th inst. The time of the first quarter was 29½, the second twenty-eight, the third 28%, and the fourth twenty-nice seconds. It is gratifying to know that he was driven a mile the 11th inst., without a runner in front.

The 2.10 list now numbers 102, of which thirty-one are trotters.

Adbell, so far as extreme speed is con-oerned. Study the tables, keep posted on the breeding of the noted race winners and form your own opinion as to the value of the right kind of a near thoroughbred cross. -Horse Breeder.

Trotters that were bied or are at present Trotters that were bied or are at present owned wholly or in part by Massachusetts horsemen, were among the most gensational performers at Lexington, Ky., last week. Among them are Admiral Dewey (2.04%), bred by the late J. Malcolm Forbes; Miss Adbell (3) (2.00%), owned jointly by Lon McDonald of this city and a gentleman in New York State; Ethel's Pride (2.06%), owned by Roston's dry goods magnate John owned by Boston's dry goods magnate John Shepard, and Glenwood M. (2.072), owned by Ralph Williams of this city. The pacer Locanda that beat a strong field at Lexing-ton on the 7th inst., and reduced his record to 2.02 the fastest heat in a race this season was formerly owned by Mr. Brodbine of

# Butter and Cheese Higher.

The butter market has been firm all through the week and quotations now range a fraction higher on leading grades. The demand is quiet as might be expected on the advancing market, consumers not being yet convinced that the rise is permanent, but as the advance comes along with the decreasing receipts and as other lines of dairy and farm produce seem to be going bigher, it looks as if the butter rise might be legitimate. Dealers report the import sales only, with 32 cents the top price for choice Northern creamery and one cent lower for corresponding dairy. Box and print goods command half a cent premium

over tub lots and are selling fairly well.

The rise in cheese follows the advancing prices in the country markets, especially at the West. Prices jumped up about one cent in both New York and Boston markets cent in both New York and boursespo with Western markets at a corresponding to all grades. altitude. Trade is quiet in all grad

At New York the influence of lighter sup-plies, present and prospective, was shown in a somewhat higher market for useful grades of fresh table butter. Buyers are not paying the extreme premium, however, that they did some time ago. Leaving quali-ties suitable for best trade there is an irregular market with an abundant supply of regular market with an abundant supply of stock. Many receivers have quite a num-ber of lots which have accumulated for some time past, and they are anxious to sell them. Values are largely a question of negotiation. Some interest was shown in choice to fanny storage greeners at from negotiation. Some interest was snown in choice to fancy storage creamery at from 31 to 22) cents. The finest New York State, dairy has moved up a little also, but other grades drag. No change in imitation cream-

conditions to warrant higher prices, still the lecidedly higher figures paid at primary narkets during the latter portion of last rock have had their influence, and prices

were advanced in sympathy three quarters of a cent per pound on all grades of full cream cheese. Buyers in the country apparently continue to have considerable faith in the future of the market, and dealers here have no alternative but to follow along if they desire to secure fancy cheese. A few of the regular marks under engagement are being passed, but ontside of that there is little demand except for such small lots as needed for current use. Small white and colored are held at the same price, but colored cheese has the preference. Weather conditions in the country continue favorable and the make heeps up remarkably well. On the present basis of prices obtainable it is more than probable that factories will keep running as long as possible. Large cheese continues in moderate proportion in the receipts, but has little call from home trade dealers, while present prices are beyond exporters' limits. Holders, however, are very firm in their views, especially on colored. Skims continue in moderate supply, and with fair demand the market is firm with prices advanced one-half cent on all grades.

Latest cable advices to George A. Gochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain report butter markets as quiet, but steady. Arrivals are increasing, and lower

rane from the principal markets of Great Britain report butter markets as quiet, but steady. Arrivals are increasing, and lower prices are looked for by some. Finest grades: Danish, 25½ to 26½ cents; Irish, 23½ to 24½ cents; Canadian, 23 to 24 cents; Rus-sian, 21½ to 23 cents; American creamery continues quiet, and sales are light, taking a range of 20 to 22 cents; ladies are un-changed, and the demand is slow at 18½ to 19 cents. Cheese markets baraly steady. 19 cents. Cheese markets barely steady, buyers are very conservative in trading. and show little interest beyond immediate wants. Pinest American and Canadian,

The Milk Price and Clean Cons.

Ex-Governor Bachtider of New Hampshire states himself somewhat amused that the proposition requiring cans to be cleaned before returning to the milk producers should have come voluntarily from the milk contractors. "It was argued," he observes, "that it would be impossible to do it on account of the expense involved, and that the cans if cleaned by the contractors would not reach the producers in condition suitable for milk. Such legislation has always been urged by the producers on the basis of sanitation and public health, because it was impossible to cleanse the cans on the farm, as they should be cleaned, without great expense for labor and outon the farm, as they should be cleaned, without great expense for labor and outfit." The price, which is the same as last winter, with the discount of one-half cent per can for cleaning, is the subject of some discussion among the producers, and on general principles it is considered tending in the long run to the advantage of the milk trade for all concerned.

Good Prices for Good Apples. Good Prices for Good Apples.

In western New York the apple situation seems to be stronger than ever. Prices as high as \$4.50 and \$5.50 have come in from some sections for choice, long-keeping apples suitable for storage, but even such fruit as firsts and seconds packed together are selling at \$3 and upward of the standard varieties. As a general rule, however, prices are as yet on a lower level than above stated, quite a number of sales being reported at below \$3, down to \$2.25 in some localities. The heaviest yield seems to be in Niagara, Orleans and Wayne counties. Evaporators are running to some extent, Evaporators are running to some extent paying from 25 to 35 cents per bushel for the grade of fruit which they use, which is somewhat better than older fruit.

thirty-one are trotters.

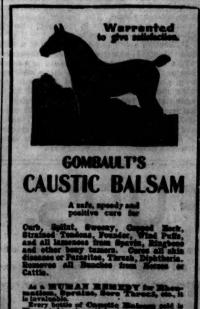
Adbell that holds the world's champion record for yearling trotters, is now credited with two trotters that have made records below 2.10 in races that they won. They are Rowellan (2.00%) and Miss Adbell (3) (2.00%). It may seem singular to some but it is a fact nevertheless, that the second dam of Rowellan (2.00%) was strictly thoroughbred, and the third dam of Miss Adbell (3) (2.00%) was by the thoroughbred Austerlitz. Rowellan was bred in California and Miss Adbell in Kentucky. It looks as though a near thoroughbred cross is beneficial rather than detrimental to the get of Adbell, so far as extreme speed is conceedingly high, and some dealers who had engaged cold storage gave up their con-tracts, alarmed over the high prices of the fruit, which they feared would take away all chance of paying expenses and comins out with a profit, but there are others with

all chance of paying expenses and coming out with a profit, but there are others with more courage who are taking their places, and it looks as if all the available fancy fruit would soon be in the hands of speculators and storage people. Every week the domest c apple situation looks stronger, and it becomes more evident that choice fruit, after the turn of the season, may be in short supply, perhaps very scarce.

Hoston dealers say that apples sell better at present prices than last year at \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel. The reason, of course, is that receipts are very much lighter. Some assert that apples will sell \$1 higher before Christmas. Cool, snappy weather would improve the demand.

Good apples of any kind are selling at about \$3.50 in Chicago. The high figures have much reduced consumption and made the trade uncertain. Fancy apples are quoted as bringing extremely high prices, some as high as \$7.50 to \$8. Such conditions indicate one of two things, either that prices are too high for the season or else that there is a scaroity and prices will be extremely high later in the season. It is generally agreed that good apples are in very short supply throughout the West.

Apple growers in Ontario are complain-



will be rapidly increa

shippers had been putting almost anything into the barrels, with the view that since apples are scarce in Europe everything would self. The result has been a wide range of quotations with the lower range at a figure giving little profit for poor apples. Good apples, however, bring good prices, and are likely to do so all winter.

G. R. Meeker & Co.: On sales made during the past week in the various European markets, the prices have ruled low, owing principally to the large amount of fruit which has been forwarded, a greater portion of which has been inferior quality. The shipments have been, in our opinion, out of proportion with the crop, and we now look for a falling off from the figures of last year. The shipments for the week ending Oct. 7 from New York to all ports was 47,008 barrels, whereas, for the week ending Oct. 14 was only 37,657 barrels, which is a falling off of ten thousand barrels, and we feel convinced that it will continue to fall off in even greater proportion from now on, as the bulk of the Hudson river fruit without doubt has now been marketed. We have received the following quotations by cable:

From London, Baldwins, \$2.95 to \$3.50; Greenings, \$2.70 to \$4.40; Spitz, \$3.40 to \$4.15; Ben Davis, \$2.96 to \$3.65; Seeks, \$3.90 to \$4.85; Albemarle Pippins, \$5.35; Hubbards, \$3.40 to \$4.15; Kings, \$3.40 to \$4.60. From Glasgow, Baldwins, \$3.40 to \$4.60. From Liverpool, Baldwins, \$3.40 to \$4.60. From Liverpool, Baldwins, \$2.45; Greenings, \$2.95; York Imperials, \$2.70 to \$3.55; Spys, \$3.65 to \$4.40; various, \$3.18 to \$4.40. From Liverpool, Baldwins, \$2.45; Greenings, \$2.95; York Imperials, \$2.70 to \$3.55; Spys, \$3.65 to \$4.85 to \$5.85; Winesaps, \$2.45 to \$3.38.

The apple shipments from all ports for

to \$3.18.

The apple shipments from all ports for the week ended Oct. 21, with comparisons, figures in barrels, follow: From Boston, 21,056 barrels to Liverpool, 944 barrels to London, total, 22,000 barrels; from New York, 5968 barrels to Liverpool, 4325 barrels to London, 7391 barrels to Glasgow, total 29,290 barrels; from Portland, Me., 6284 barrels to Liverpool, total 6364 barrels; from Montreal, P. Q., 22,333 barrels to Liverpool, 4756 barrels to London, 16,593 barrels to Glasgow, total, 46,439 barrels; from St. John, N. B., forty-three barrels to London, total forty-three barrels to London, 55,541 barrels to Liverpool, 10,066 barrels to London, 23,984 barrels to Glasgow, total 104,065 barrels; same week 1904, 100,204 barrels; same week, 1908, 209,210 barrels. Total for the season, 702,937 barrels.

The vegetable market is perhaps lower on the average this week than last. Supplies have been coming in a little more abundantly with the warmer weather since the first of the week, and demand not having increased prices went down. A hard freezing which would kill everything not absolutely hardy would out off native supplies and increase prices of such as were held in reserve or grown in greenhouses or shipped from the South. The fall has been a remarkable one for marketing vegetables and wholly in favor of growers near the markets. A few outdoor tomatoes remain, selling at extremely high prices. Other tender outdoor vegetables are pretty well cleaned to check the movement of hay for some time to come.

Confident Feeling Among Potato Growers.

The potato situation has certainly become distinctly stronger in the past few weeks. The changed conditions are shown not in any one section, but reports agree from the leading potato-ratising districts, not only in new York State.

In all these places growers have been showing a confident feeling and not willing to sell potatoes at anything less than the top of the going prices, while many are outdoor vegetables are pretty well cleaned up. Bests continue in an advancing tendency. Onions and cabbages are fully as high and would apparently go higher with the rest of the market. Commbers, peppers, squashes, string beans, turnips are either unchanged or lower.

The tone of the onion market is improving somewhat with higher prices quoted in some markets for choice Connectiont stock. Receipts of all lines are not heavy. Prices at various country shipping points are

at various country shipping points are quoted at 50 to 70 cents a bushel with cor-responding figures quoted at the receiving centres. Some onlous are going into stor-age and dealers talk even higher prices.

According to information just coll.
the Missouri Agricultural College
mer who puts his corn in a crib to it for better prices can count on a loss by next June of at least fifteen percent. That is to say, leaving out of account the cost of handling and loss by waste, thirty cours a hundral for the crees new is better than

handling and loss by waste, thirty cents a bushel for the crop now is better than thirty-five cents next spring.

This conclusion is based on the reports of careful experiments covering seven years and extending over a large part of the Mississippi valley. At the Iowa rintion, for example, seven thousand pounds of corn were husked and stored Oct. 19, in a crib built upon scales in order that the weight might be taken without disturbing the natural condition of storage. There was a shrinkage of nine per cent, for the first quarter year, five per cent, for the second, three per cent, for the third and 3.5-7 per cent, for the last quarter. The experiment

the Department of Agriculture is now trying to educate the popular taste in favor of
uncolored butter, and we are making some
headway. Over in Europe one never encounters colored butter in any of the hotels
or first-class markets. The people there
have learned to distrust it. We are coming
to this in the United States. Today firstclass hotels and fancy groceries will not buy
butter that has a fine color. Our epicures
and those who live well are also fighting
shy of it, and as a result the dairymen are
beginning to realize that the bottle of coaltar dye is no longer a necessary adjunct to
a successful dairy."

## Folisty Active Fruit Trade.

fruit. This condition is a usual one at picking time and immediately after, and the market can hardly fall to improve when the bulk of the common stuff is out of the way. The market behaves exceedingly well, indicating a chance of high prices, especially for first rate apples. Uranberries hold very steady with rising tendency in New York not yet reflected in the Boston market. Grapes are in fair supply and of excellent quality. Quinces show no special change. Native ones bring \$4 for good ones and \$3 for seconds by the barrel. Really fancy ones if at hand would sell higher.

At New York demand for apples is fairly active and market well sustained especially on highest grades, which are not in any surpins. Pears selling well when fancy, with scattering sales above quotations. Quinces are in fair supply and meeting a good outlet if large and well colored. The few peaches arriving show irregular quality and value. Grapes are in moderate supply and firmer. Cranberries are in good demand and with light receipts tone is firm, with some scattering business above the advance quoted.

Hay Prices Steady and Settled. The market for hay is now in a fairly settled condition, and the quotations hold about steady, indicating that supply and demand have about reached a balance, and unless something unexpected happens prices will not change greatly for a long time. The tendency is to an improvement rather than the reverse, since arrivals tend to decrease and the difficulty to obtain cars for shipment on many lines will tend to

top of the going prices, while many are holding for higher prices. Thus in Michigan earlier in the season many growers were holding for \$1.50, but some are now incitined to insist on a still higher figure. In the Maine section there are some growers who think \$1.50 or more may fairly be expected. Taking an average of the reports, it looks as if prices had advanced five to fifteen cents since last week at the various large shipping stations throughout the country.

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eason is approaching now when args will e in heavy demand for cookery, and unless onsumers resort somewhat to the storage tooks prices are likely to soar. So far the emand for storage stock has been much elow that of last year.

## Good Demand for Wool.

The wool trade is reported in a fairly active condition. Western wool growers look for a banner year in 1906, and even predict higher prices. They seem unwilling to contract their cilp in advance, even at the high level now offering. Shipments from Boston to date are considerably in advance of last year at this time with receipts correspondingly increased.

## Produce Notes.

Ingly increased.

Produce Notes.

The quality of chestnuts arriving at this market is unsatisfactory to dealers. A large proportion of the nuts are wormy or otherwise inferior, and there is a very wide range of prices. Some lots of chestnuts arrive short weight, the legal weight in this state being fifty-six pounds.

Michigan and Georgia seem about even on the peach question. Last year Georgia had about five thousand carloads and it is figured this year the Michigan crop will reach about the same figure, the season being now about over. Fortunately, both bump of crops did not come in the same year.

The sweet corn, which even now occasionally comes into the market, is mostly obtained from stalks which were cut just before sending to market. Under these conditions the corn will keep in good condition for some time after the stalks are cut. A gardener in southern Maine reports his method is to pile the stalks on grassy ground and cover with a blanket. Covering prevents the corn from drying out and keeps the ears plump and fresh and in good condition for the table a month later than usual.

The eranberry situation is very strong, prices having kept on an upward plain with a persistency surprising to most dealers. It was expected prices would go higher, but hardly expected it would advance so promptly. Many of the growers are still holding their crops and talking of big prices to come. The approach of the Thanksgiving markets will give the situation a good test. Everywhere on the Cape one hears of the produbleness of the cranberry industry when it is scientifically conducted. A bog must be one of the best paying real estate investments in the country. Thus an aere of bog in Plymouth County yielded a net of \$555.50; a bog of \$5 acres for thirteen consecutive years yielded over aix hundred barrels annually, and earned for its owner \$10 a day net profit during the entire period; a bog of eleven acres yielded \$5000 annually in 1901, 1903 and 1903; a bog of ten acres paid for itself as well as a secure of the same year; year; stockholders in another bog received a dividend of 31 2-5 per cent. in 1904; stock-holders in another have never received an-nual dividends of less than fifteen per cent.

The banana crop is reported a light one, rather less than half a crop in Central America. The foreign fruit business is in the hands of a trust that will be likely to the hands of a trust that will be likely to quickly take advantage of the situation and put prices up as high as the public will stand. The banana business has grown enormously during the past ten years, having increased from imports of four millon bunches to last year's receipts of twenty-three million bunches, besides the enormous increase in shipments to Europe.

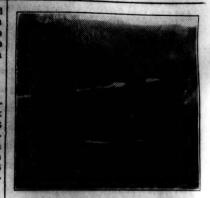
A large apple grower of central Vermont is said to have refused an offer of \$3 per barrel for his crop and to have preferred shipping the entire lot to Boston to be put into storage. He believes, and not without show of reason, that really choice storage apples will be scarce the last part of the winter.

The poultry situation remains about the

The poultry situation remains ab The poultry situation remains about the same as last week with prices steady and demand quiet. Northern chickens are in moderate supply. There is still an over-supply of over weight chickens, the market preferring either light-weight broilers or heavy roasters. Live poultry also holds about steady, with 12 couts the top price for fowls, and the average chickens selling about the name as fowls.

The potate market shows a decidedly improved tone with the 65 cents quoted for bulk lots of choice Maine Green Mountains.

Dength Commence were and



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